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RADICALS TO SEEK IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY052130 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1220 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Cordoba, 8 Nov (DYN) -- Vice President-elect Victor Martinez has asserted that the constitutional government will try to reshape our relations with the United States and denounced France for being the country that is exerting the most pressure on Argentina to decree a halt to the hostilities over the South Atlantic conflict. Martinez last night made a speech at the Cordoba Trade Chamber, where he referred to the future plans of the Radical government.

Referring to living quarters, he stated that it is "perfectly feasible" to build 15,000 inexpensive houses per year. He pointed out that the most important projects in the energy field "are the petrochemical development centers, the proper use of gas instead of wasting it as we have been doing up to now, the Yacyreta and Middle Parana hydroelectric dams, the Rio Turbio [word indistinct] and the Solway soda plant. Martinez also disclosed that the new government will encourage trade through Chile for ports on the Pacific Ocean.

When he was asked about the Argentine relationship with the United States and the EEC, he pointed out that there is "an aggressive economic policy" toward Argentina which "is mainly based on economic problems."

The Radical Party vice president-elect pointed out "that France, followed by Great Britain, is the country that exerts the most pressure on Argentina to accept a halt to hostilities over the Malvinas Islands.

Referring to the United States, Martinez stated "that it needs us because it has many problems in Central America and because its reputation suffered during the war over the Malvinas; thus the trade relations of the Latin American countries lean toward the Soviet Union." However, Martinez pointed out that "we are going to continue to have a gentle approach so that we may reshape our relations with the United States."

Referring to the foreign debt, Martinez stated that "from our point of view, the United States is the country which should take important steps," since "it is not fair that it should demand our participation in the Western and Christian world when the U.S. Congress approves the expenditure of $158 billion for arms and the international banking sector does not accept the renegotiation of the interest rates (of the debt) at reasonable terms."

ALFONSIN TO USE DIPLOMACY IN FALKLANDS DISPUTE

PY082240 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2110 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (TELAM) -- President-elect Raul Alfonsin this afternoon said that his government will employ all diplomatic means at its disposal to achieve a prompt and peaceful resolution to the dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over sovereignty of the Malvinas.

In a statement made public from his political office, Alfonsin expressed his conviction that negotiations between the two governments, through the good offices of the UN secretary general and along the lines of the pertinent UN resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 37/9, are the most appropriate means to resolve the dispute in a just and definitive manner. The president-elect's statement added that we know that our cause will continue to have, as it has had in the past, the support and solidarity of the peoples of Latin American and other nations in the world, whose attitude calls for recognition by all Argentines.

UCR RELEASES LIST OF FUTURE CABINET MEMBERS

PY082306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2241 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- The National Committee of the Radical Civic Union [UCR] tonight released the names of the cabinet members of the government to be headed by Raul Alfonsin. They are:

Interior Minister:	Antonio Troccoli
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship:	Dante Caputo
Minister of Justice and Education:	Carlos Alconada Aramburu
Minister of Economy:	Eduardo Grinspun
Minister of Public Health and Social Action:	Aldo Neri
Minister of Public Works and Services:	Roque Carranza
Minister of Labor and Social Security:	Antonio Mucci
Minister of Defense:	Raul Borras
Secretary General of the Presidency:	German Lopez.

OFFICERS SERVING ABROAD TO RETURN 'IMMEDIATELY'

PY082054 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- Before leaving for the United States, Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari has ordered that all military officers serving abroad as ambassadors or administrative personnel return immediately to Buenos Aires because their tour of duty has ended.

According to reliable sources at San Martin Palace, the telegrams will be sent today informing the Armed Forces personnel designated since 1976 that their tour of duty has ended and thus must return "immediately" to Buenos Aires. The sources added that the call includes everyone from ambassadors "to the lowest ranks of the administrative personnel" abroad.

The ambassadors whose functions have ended are: Generals Jose Montes (Chile), Santiago Omar Riveros (Uruguay), Julio Cesar Atchegoyen (Turkey), and the consul general in Santiago, a colonel whose surname is Etchegoyen.

The following ambassadors must also return to Buenos Aires since their tour of duty has ended: Admirals Rodolfo Luchetta (Italy), James McDonald Whamond (Japan), Luis Sanchez Moreno (Peru), and Jorge A. Goulou (Egypt). It is appropriate to remember that the Air Force had prevously ordered the return to Buenos Aires of the brigadier generals who had been serving as ambassadors to Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Israel, and the Latin American Integration Association.

San Martin Palace sources have stated that this measure, adopted by Aguirre Lanari a few hours before leaving for the United States, affects approximately 40 members of the Armed Forces who are serving in Argentine missions abroad.

GENERAL LINKED TO 'TRIPLE' A' ACTIVITIES ARRESTED

PY090130 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2125 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (TELAM) -- General Otto Paladino, retired, is being held in custody and incommunicado in the detention house of the Justice Palace. He is there at the disposal of Federal Judge Jose Nicasio Dibur in connection with the investigations into Triple A activities by the court. This was revealed by court sources.

The sources said that on orders from Judge Dibur, General Paladino was arrested this morning at 0700 in his Olivos residence by personnel of the Fraud Department of the Federal Police.

LAW NO 22068 ON PRESUMED DEATH REVOKED

PY082359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 1 Nov (TELAM) -- The Executive Branch has revoked the Law on Absence Due to Presumed Death which had been dictated during the tenure of President Videla and released under No 22068.

The new law, which bears No 22967, notes in its introduction that Law 22068 had an exceptional character and was intended to resolve the situation of a number of Argentine families due to the prolonged absence and unknown whereabouts of some of their members.

The new law's introduction points out that since cases falling under the provisions of Law 22068 have been filed with decreasing frequency after the passage of a reasonable period of time, that since a new institutional government will soon be installed, and that since it is advisable to reinstate legal procedures under norms established by Law No 14394, it becomes necessary to revoke Law 22068 because present circumstances do not justify the existence of a law dictated under a regime of exceptions.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL RESIGNS, CITES OWN FAILURE

'Y072230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1515 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (NA) -- Valentin Suarez, the official delegate in charge of returning CGT [General Confederation of Labor] properties to union leaders, has resigned his post and has admitted that he failed to fulfill his mission. Suarez today told NOTOCIAS ARGENTINAS that he has submitted a note to Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran asking "to be relieved of his duties." Surez explained that he submitted his resignation on 2 November and that the minister has not yet responded.

POPE SENDS LETTER TO ARGENTINE, CHILEAN PRELATES

PY071601 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Pope John Paul II has said that he hopes to receive more encouraging signs of positive and substantial progress in the negotiations [on the southern border dispute between Chile and Argentina]. In a letter to the Argentine and Chilean Episcopate Commissions in response to a note submitted by the Argentine and Chilean prelates, the Holy Father stated his belief that the mediation process has taken longer than was expected.

The letter added: I trust that your national officials, moved by the ideals of peace, and aware of the need and the advantages of working closely together, will promptly achieve a final treaty which, in keeping with my proposal of 12 December 1980, will satisfy both parties.

The pope's letter, which was simultaneously issued in Chile and Argentina, was addressed to the chairman and deputy chairman of the Argentine Episcopate Conference and to the chairman of the Chilean Episcopate Conference and to the Chilean bishop of Punta Arenas. The Pope stated that the note submitted by the Chilean and Argentine prelates is an obvious sign of the great aspirations of both nations to officially put in practice the brotherhood that they have always shared above and beyond temporary disagreements.

His Holiness Pope John Paul II, who sent his apostolic blessing to the two nations, noted that he is convinced that the responsible officials will be willing and broad-minded enough in making their decisions, if they feel supported and encouraged by effective experiences of peace and reconciliation carried out by their two nations. He also said that he hopes to see specific results and a human and Christian answer from the two countries soon. He added that I shall continue to do whatever possible to help the two governments achieve a successful solution, because I am convinced that responsible officials are willing and broadminded enough to achieve a successful solution.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ASSESSES BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY080253 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 7 Nov (TELAM) -- Oleg Kvasov, Soviet ambassador to Argentina, today said that relations with Argentina will continue to develop on an equal basis and in an atmosphere of cordiality and respect for the principle of nonintervention in domestic affairs. He reiterated Soviet support of Argentina's struggle to recover the Malvinas Islands.

During a press conference he hosted on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Soviet revolution, the diplomat referred to Soviet socioeconomic development and foreign policy and to relations with Argentina.

Concerning Central America, the ambassador said: My country is concerned about the U.S. intervention in Grenada, a country that until recently was sovereign and independent. He also demanded an end to the struggle for power in Nicaragua.

Concerning the Malvinas issue, Kvasov reiterated the USSR's unconditional support for Argentina's struggle to recover the South Atlantic islands and advocated a peaceful solution under UN sponsorship.

[Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 2002 GMT on 7 November added the following: "Kvasov said that 'regarding the situation in the South Atlantic, I would like to stress that the USSR supports Argentina's just cause on the Malvinas issue and that my country advocates a political and negotiated solution to the dispute.'

["He added that Argentine-Soviet relations 'have developed on the basis of total equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in domestic affairs,' and that his country 'attaches great importance to its relations with Argentina, a nation that has outstanding prestige and influence not only in Latin America but in the entire world.'

["Kvasov went on to say that 'Moscow believes that our cooperation is highly profitable for the two countries because it takes into account the interests of Argentina and the USSR.' When asked about the considerable trade difference, which favors Argentina, Kvasov said that 'the USSR is not taking advantage' of that situation, 'but it wants to bring commercial exchange into equilibrium, perhaps through investments in the railway, fishing, gas pipeline, and mineral sectors and in port facilities.'

["Kvasov noted that 'bilateral trade reached $1.9 billion in 1982 and that the USSR 'has strictly complied with the terms of the agreements for the purchase of Argentine grain and meat, often buying more than the quotas established in the agreements.'

["The ambassador explained that 'a good example of our economic cooperation is the construction of Argentina's largest hydroelectric plant, Salto Grande, where the 10 turbines were supplied by the USSR.'

["He added that 'the contracts for the provision of equipment for the 'Costanera Siete' and 'Bahia Blanca' plants are being successfully fulfilled, and we are also promoting our cultural and artistic ties and our relations in the area of sports and in many other fields.'

["He then said that 'our two countries' common aspiration for peace leads us to fruitful cooperation in the international arena in the quest for a constructive political dialogue.'

["He also said that 'I would like to give assurances that the positive evolution of Argentine-Soviet relations will continue to benefit our two nations and to strengthen international peace and security.'

["In conclusion, the ambassador said that he wanted 'to congratulate the Argentine people on their great victory, which will mean the restoration of constitutional order, and to express my best wishes for happiness, prosperity, and progress under democracy.'

["When asked about how relations will develop with the government headed by the new President-elect, Raul Alfonsin, due to take over on 10 December, Kvasov replied that he hopes 'to improve bilateral relations even further' and that the restoration of democracy in Argentina will have 'great repercussions throughout Latin America.'"]

ARGENTINE-FINNISH JOINT COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS

FY031303 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2156 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (TELAM) -- Trade Secretary Alberto Noguera today reaffirmed that the diversification of foreign markets for exports of Argentine products is an objective of our country, because of the benefits it brings to developing economies to compete internationally.

He made this statement today while presiding over the inaugural ceremony of the first Argentine-Finnish joint commission, which will meet in this capital until Friday to discuss subjects related to economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two nations.

Present at the ceremony were Dr Miguel Almada, under secretary for international trade relations, Finnish ambassador Roine Esko Rajakoski, and members of the official Finnish delegation headed by Foreign Trade Minister Dr Jermu Laine. Laine will visit the Economy and Finance Ministry this afternoon to greet Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe.

Trade Accord Signed

PY051718 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2047 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (TELAM) -- The first Argentine-Finnish joint meeting ended today after 3 days of talks in this capital. A final act was signed in which it is agreed to increase trade between the two countries. The act was signed by Alberto Noguera, Argentine secretary for trade, and Finnish Foreign Ministry envoy (Kei Helenious).

The Finnish delegation also included Jermu Laine, Finnish minister for foreign trade, who held talks with the Argentine ministers of foreign relations and worship, economy, public works and services; with the secretaries of trade, energy, maritime planning, agriculture and planning; with the mining under secretary; and with the president of the Central Bank. At these meetings, the status of bilateral relations, paying special attention to the prospects of future trade and industrial and technological cooperation, were discussed.

Regarding trade, Argentina stressed its potential to export agricultural products such as fresh fruit, fruit juices, wine, grape alcohol, raw materials, and other commodities. The Finnish delegation offered its high-technology industrial products and expressed its desire to participate in a study for reforesting various areas in Argentina.

COMPANY TO FILE SUIT AGAINST UK GOVERNMENT

PY031102 Paris AFP in Spanish 2142 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Excerpt] An Argentine business firm will file suit against the British Government for damages because it was unable to fulfill a contract to dismantle an old factory in Southern Georgias Islands because of the Malvinas war, it was reported in Buenos Aires today.

According to the private news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, which quoted reliable sources, the filing of the claim by the Argentine company Georgias del Sud will be announced publicly in a few days. UCR [Radical Civil Union] Senator-elect Fernando de la Rua is one of the claimant's attorneys.

CNEA HEAD ANNOUNCES 'IRREVOCABLE' RESIGNATION

PY041440 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Shortly after arriving at the Buenos Aires airport from Rosario, Vice Admiral Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], said that his decision to resign is irrevocable.

When asked whether he would remain in his post if requested to do so by the president-elect, Castro Madero declined to answer because, he said, I have no reply to a supposition. He also pointed out that it is the prerogative of the president of the republic to appoint or remove the CNEA president.

Asked about the current situation at the CNEA, Castro Madero said that a nuclear plan extending to the end of this century has been designed, including the construction of four nuclear plants and feasibility studies on fuel and heavy water processing facilities. He said that the next government may or may not execute this plan. There will be obvious financial difficulties, and the government may delay or advance its implementation. Everything will depend on the economic prospects of the new government.

FLEET CONDUCTS WEAPONS TESTING, LAUNCHES EXOCET

PY090209 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Mar del Plata, 8 Nov (TELAM) -- As part of the weapons testing carried out by ocean fleet units yesterday and today, a warship successfully launched an Exocet missile against a prepared target, Navy sources reported today. The sources reported that the testing was observed from the destroyer "Almirante Brown" by officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Force.

It was also reported that the participating units' measurement and analysis instruments will make it possible to evaluate the tasks, from both the technical and the military standpoints.

It was also said that only through an actual launching can criteria be established for the optimal performance of the missile system and the data gathered for the adoption of appropriate defensive systems against similar types of weapons. It was noted that all personnel involved, both civilian and military, are of Argentine nationality.

According to the information provided, these exercises will allow the Argentine Navy to plan for the future in light of the Malvinas war experience and for the technical developments that need to be adopted.

BRIEFS

RADIO, TELEVISION LICENSES AWARDED -- Licenses to operate and exploit the following radio stations have been approved: Lt16 Radio Presidencia Roque Saenz Pena of Chaco Province to Roberto Orlando Dracone; Lt13 of Rosario City to Rosario Inc; and Lt34 of Zarate City to Radio Difusora Delta. The executive branch also approved a license to operate LU86 television channel No 8 of Mar del Plata and LV89 television channel No 7 of Mendoza City to Jorge Enrique Estornel and a license to install, operate, and exploit a radio station in Balcarcel City to Radio Difusora San Jose de Balcarcel. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 1 Nov 83 PY]

BUSINESSMEN REJECT PROPOSED MINIMUM WAGE

PY071605 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian private businessmen today decided to reject the new minimum wage for their workers, which was established by the government a few days ago.

Fernando Illanes, executive secretary of the Confederation of Bolivian Private Businessmen (CEPB), said that his confederation will not implement the decision of the regime and the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) to raise the minimum wage from 17,484 Bolivian pesos to 30,100 Bolivian pesos, which, according to Illanes, means a 58-percent [as received] increase. He added that the CEPB will hold an extraordinary meeting to discuss this decision, because they view the position of the government, the COB, and the Congress as antidemocratic.

HOY DIRECTOR DENOUNCES CONTINUOUS DEATH THREATS

PY082108 Paris AFP in Spanish 1643 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] La Paz, 8 Nov (AFP) -- Carlos Serrate Reich, director of the La Paz newspaper HOY, has reported that he has been receiving continuous death threats from persons who claim to belong to the Shining Path terrorist organization. Serrate Reich, who had been minister of education and ambassador to the Soviet Union, explained that these threats muttered over the phone, were curiously unleashed after the publication of editorials criticizing recent military dictatorships. It is appropriate to note, Serrate Reich stated, that no threat will succeed in changing this morning newspaper's line on defense of the national interest, of natural resources, and of the democratic process.

AASANA EMPLOYEES BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY081706 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration [AASANA] employees have once again started an indefinite national strike. The AASANA employees in La Paz began their strike at 1700 Monday, following instructions from their union. In the interior, however, the strike began at 1400. As a consequence of this measure all national and international flights have once again been suspended. The AASANA employees adopted this measure because their request to the Finance Ministry for better salaries has not been duly heeded in keeping with the agreements reached. However, spokesmen linked to AASANA have told Panamericana that the Bolivian Air Force will guarantee the flights of all airlines to and from the interior. It was also pointed out that all international flights will be completely normal.

Agreement Signed; Strike Ends

PY082107 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The strike by AASANA employees, which paralyzed all flights for more than 24 hours, ended today with the signing of an agreement by representatives of the Finance Ministry, the Aeronautics Ministry, and the AASANA workers union. The agreement reached by AASANA employees and the government was due to the intervention of the Chamber of Deputies Transport, Public Works, and Communications Committee.

SENATE PRESIDENT UNDER INTENSIVE CARE

PY090037 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[From the Congressional Report]

[Text] Some complications emerged today in the state of health of Senate President Nilo Coelho. Nevertheless, according to the doctors' report released at 1530 (1800 GMT), Coelho is conscious and under intensive care with respiratory and circulatory problems. The report adds that Coelho is responding to therapeutic measures, but he requires much care.

GENERAL DISCIPLINED FOR CRITICIZING GOVERNMENT

PY081723 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] According to a decision made by Army Minister General Walter Pires, General Gustavo de Moraes Rego has been punished with a sentence of a 5-day imprisonment.

During an interview granted on 28 October to a Sao Paulo daily, De Moraes criticized President Figuereido, General Newton Cruz who enforced the emergency measures in Brasilia, and the entire government. He thus violated the Army disciplinary regulations.

NEW UMBRELLA LABOR ORGANIZATION CREATED

PY082116 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Nov 83 p 4

[By Luis Salgado Ribeiro]

[Excerpts] Praia Grande, Sao Paulo -- In the closing session of the Baixada Santista Working Class Congress (CONCLAT), a new central organization of the Brazilian labor movement was created under the name of the National Working Class Coordinating Board, which is abbreviated CONCLAT. This coordinating board is made up of representatives of 25 labor organizations elected at an assembly of the 98 labor unions, federations, and confederations that make up the Working Class Congress.

The splitting of the Brazilian labor movement has now been formalized, following the Sao Bernardo Working Class Congress' decision in August to form the Sole Central Workers Organization (CUT), which is influenced by PT [Workers Party] ideas.

The National Working Class Coordinating Board is heavily weighed with labor leaders tied to the Brazilian Communist Party (BCP) and the Communist Party of Brazil (PC do B), in addition to a good number of "independent" leaders. The word of order during the congress sessions was "unity," judging by the times the word was used in speeches and chanted by thousands of the participants. According to the majority of the CONCLAT leaders, the splitting of the labor movement had to be formalized precisely in order to reunify the Brazilian labor movement with due respect for the currents dividing it.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS ARGENTINE AIRCRAFT PURCHASES

PY081926 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 6 Nov 83 p 15

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Excerpts] Argentina is going to turn at least four of its Electra planes into large airborne electronic observation centers, thus making them similar to the U.S. Orion plane which is a military version of the aircraft produced by Lockheed. The Electra planes are currently being used for transportation purposes by the Naval Aviation Command. In fact, the joint staff has decided to permanently observe British activities in the South Atlantic around the Falklands archipelago, but this can only be done from the air and at this moment the Argentine Air Force has no aircraft capable of carrying out such a task. Other alternatives had initially been considered, such as the purchase of Brazilian made EMB-111 Bandeirante planes, two of which were leased during last year's conflict, or the purchase in the United States from the Grumman Company of three Hawkeye planes, which technically speaking are more modern.

However, there were problems. As for the purchase of twin-turboprop aircraft produced by EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], apparently the still-existing reticence in certain sectors of the Argentine Armed Forces to use equipment produced by the Brazilian military industry prevailed, although the official argument was that the EMB-111 has limitations which cannot be overcome for the intended purposes. This is not altogether true since there are various characteristics of the aircraft which can be modified to suit the buyer.

The difficulties encountered in the purchase of the Hawkeye were of an economic nature, since each of these planes -- the standard model without any equipment -- costs approximately $17 million.

Therefore, the Argentine Government decided to transform the central space of the fuselage of its Electra fleet, four of which are quite new. A confidential international bid was called and at least two countries offered to supply the kit to modify the planes, that is, Israel and the United States and probably the Soviet Union, which at present maintains a trade exchange with Argentina that amounts to approximately $3 billion per year. The equipment Argentina desires is highly sophisticated since it includes the ALC-40 E sensor to intercept, detect, and determine the origin of the transmission and to record radar signals, radio transmissions, or any type of telecommunications -- except for those with laser rays. There is nothing similar to this in the entire Latin American Continent, and Brazil will only be able to dream of something like it when the recently launched EMB-120 Brasilia, produced by the EMBRAER, is flying in 1986.

The Orion-type plane, to which Argentina wants to transform its Electra planes, can "hear" radio transmissions many kilometers away from the aircraft. The sophisticated equipment allows the plane to operate on practically every frequency -- even on those reserved for the military and it does so without being detected due to a complex electronic system that deceives conventional listening systems.

The Argentine version of the Lockheed P-3 instead of the Bullpup is fitted with a launching device for heavy 120-mm rockets or a guided arm of a similar weight and caliber. It has still not been established whether the decoding system will be automatic or manual. (For each flight hour the conventional ground decoding system requires 40 hours.) The time established for converting the aircraft, including training the instructors of the future analysts of the collected information, is 180 days with a completion time of up to 10 months.

PLANNED AD RALLY ENDORSED BY CNT, OTHERS

CNT To Participate

PY082132 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The National Workers Command [CNT] has announced that it will participate in the rally sponsored by the Democratic Alliance [AD] for 18 November. In a public statement read by CNT President Rodolfo Seguel today, the CNT called upon the people to join the rally to be held at O'Higgins Park.

The statement notes that workers must be present at this important event to show that unity prevails within the labor movement.

Seguel explained that workers have designated a commission to be responsible for coordinating actions aimed at preventing disturbances and for making sure that the rally will be peaceful.

Leftist Groups To Join

PY082135 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Communists, Socialists, MAPU [United Popular Action Movement], and other leftist groups have announced that they will participate in the rally organized by the Democratic Alliance [AD]. This rally is to be held in O'Higgins Park on 18 November. Manuel Almeyda Medina and Jaime Insunza, spokesmen for the so-called Popular Democratic Movement, have confirmed that their followers will be present at O'Higgins Park.

During a press conference, Almeyda Medina and Insunza admitted that their organizations had had trouble with the AD in jointly staging the demonstration. They refrained from elaborating on the way the Marxist groups will demonstrate at the 18 November rally.

Almeyda represents one of the eight factions into which the Socialist Party is split, and Insunza is a spokesman for the outlawed Communist Party. Almeyda Medina and Insunza added that on Friday they will issue instructions to their rank and file, establishing the way in which they will participate in the rally.

ARCHBISHOP ANSWERS LETTER ON MARXIST INFLUENCE

PY090009 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Santiago Archbishop Monsignor Juan Francisco Fresno has expressed his displeasure over a paid advertisement in which 300 persons complained about the behavior of priests in Pudahuel. Msgr Fresno answered the letter that 300 women, calling themselves The Mothers of the Pudahuel Area, addressed to him. The letter was published by a Santiago newspaper last Sunday. The archbishop's answer was made known through Father Enrique Troncoso, the archbishopric's secretary general.

[Begin Troncoso recording] The archbishop thanks these persons for their concern over the pastoral mission of the church and welcomes their interest in the religious education of their children.

However, he must express his surprise and displeasure over the attitude of this group of women who, in a paid advertisement, published a letter addressed to him. [end recording]

The letter of the Mothers of the Pudahuel Area includes an additional observation that is not included in the original letter addressed to the archbishop. According to this observation, some priests and nuns, who are engaged in subversive practices in low-income neighborhoods of Santiago, are restricting religious practice and creating an atmosphere favorable to the return of the sad days of Allende. In his regard, the archbishop's answer says:

[Begin Troncoso recording] The letter, published by a morning newspaper, has an introduction that is not included in the original copy. Written as though it were a request, the introduction has a clearly political connotation. The archbishop is also displeased over the fact that the letter includes a coupon for those who may want to endorse the letter. [end recording]

TERRORISTS ATTACK JUDGE'S HOME FOR THIRD TIME

PY081653 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Early this morning three terrorists wielding handguns tried to attack the Carabineros who were on duty at the home of Santiago Appellate Court Judge Efren Araya Vergara, but they were fought off by the policemen and finally forced to flee. It is believed that one of them received a bullet wound.

Police sources have recalled that this is the third time that subversive elements have attacked Carabineros on duty in front of the home of Judge Efren Araya, located at 795 Inglaterra Avenue.

The event occurred when three individuals, walking casually along Inglaterra Avenue, approached the home of Judge Araya. However, the Carabineros on duty had noticed them, and when the three individuals tried to pull out their guns, they were repelled by one of the Carabineros who shot at them with his submachinegun. The terrorists fled, presumably in a car that was waiting for them nearby. The policemen could not follow them because they had to remain on guard in front of the judge's home.

Right now, Carabineros and security personnel are conducting extensive investigations in order to discover their whereabouts.

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC EXPERTS VISIT PRC -- A delegation made up of a diplomat and three experts on Antarctic issues left for Beijing on 24 October in response to an official invitation issued by the PRC Government. The delegation is made up by Ivan Monsalves, a member of the Antarctic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Relations; Patricio Eberhard, head of the Planning Department of the Chilean Antarctic Institute (INACH); Daniel Torres, a member of the scientific subsection of INACH; and Enrique Morchios, from the Air Force. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 24 Oct 83 p C 5 PY]

EXPORTS TO U.S. INCREASE -- Santiago, 5 Oct (EFE) -- Over the first half of 1983, Chilean exports to the U.S. increased by 51.3 percent compared to the same period in 1982, the Institute for Export Promotion (PROCHILE) has reported. During this time, Chilean exports totaled $624.7 million in 1982, over the same period, such exports totaled $413.4 million, according to PROCHILE. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1900 GMT 5 Oct 83 PY]

VICE PRESIDENT TO VISIT FRG 10-13 NOVEMBER

PA071555 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Ecuadoran Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera will visit the FRG from 10 to 13 November to meet with political leaders and discuss bilateral issues and Latin America's economic relations with the European community.

Roldos Aguilera, who was invited by FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke, will arrive in Bonn on Thursday. He will be accompanied by Patricio Maldonado, the Foreign Ministry's director general of cooperation. On Friday, he will meet with Warnke, who visited Quito during the first week of October. As established by the Constitution, the Ecuadoran vice president is also president of the National Development Council, which is in charge of the country's economic and social planning.

The Latin American reply to the world economic crisis, which was drafted at the initiative of Ecuadoran President Oswaldo Hurtado, was the topic of a seminar organized by the German Foundation for International Development in Berlin in mid-October, and will probably be a topic of discussion with the FRG officials during Roldos Aguilera's visit.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL LOAN -- The Ecuadorean Central Bank has reported that international banks have made the first disbursement of the $431 million loan granted to the country within the partial renegotiation of its foreign debt. Of that sum, $215 million will be used to pay for imports. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 29 Oct 83 PA]

ANNUAL EXPORT FIGURES -- Between January and September of 1983, Ecuadoran exports were almost static when compared to the same period in 1982. They registered a decrease of 4 percent, while imports dropped by 33 percent. Exports of primary products increased by 7 percent, from $1,353 billion to $1,452 billion in 1983. During this period leading exports, with the exception of cocoa and bananas, increased. The value of oil exports rose from $914 million in 1982 to $1,042 million in 1983, a 12 percent increase. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Oct 83 PA]

OIL PIPELINE INAUGURATION -- The 24-km (Tecumbayo)-Bermejo-Lumbaqui oil pipeline has been inaugurated by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation. The approximate cost of this work, which will transport 13,000 barrels of oil a day, was 120 million sucres. The pipeline will carry crude oil from the North Bermejo and South Bermejo fields to the pumping station at Lumbaqui, where it will link up with the Trans-Ecuadorean Pipeline to Balao. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Oct 83 PA]

POLICE DETAIN SHINING PATH LEADER AFTER ATTACKS

PY082112 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Nov 83 p 8

[Excerpts] The detention of the main leader of the seditious commandoes that staged terrorists attacks against the Tolo PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] station and the Collique police station has been a severe blow for the subversive Shining Path group. The leader, known as Comrade "Martha" or "Alicia," was captured after a special investigation conducted by the Civil Guard intelligence service.

The woman, who was the leader of the subversive commandoes that perpetrated several actions in Lima in recent days, was captured on Saturday after the wave of attacks that hit the Congress building, the CGTP [General Confederation of Peruvian Workers] headquarters, and several bank buildings.

Comrade "Martha" was put at the disposal of the DIRCOTE (Antiterrorist Directorate). It was learned that she actively engaged in the dynamite attacks staged against the Apolo PIP station and the Collique police station, where a PIP member and a Civil Guard corporal, respectively, died.

Police sources also reported that Cecilia Isabel Cortez Castello, alias Comrade "Isabel," was cpatured while carrying a rifle concealed under her clothing. She was detained in the neighborhood of Alfonso Ugarte Avenue.

BRIEFS

POWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION STALLS -- The construction of the Huangaral nuclear powerplant halted 6 months ago due to lack of financial resources, IPEM's (Peruvian Institute of Nuclear Energy] president, retired General Juan Barreda Delgado reported on 24 October at Jorge Chavez Airport upon returning from a tour of Bogota and Canada. Barreda added that IPEM's financial status is distressing and that it is expected that a satisfactory agreement will be reached with the Argentine Government for refinancing and setting the first two installments of a $10 million debt. "In the event that no agreement is reached for the rescheduling of this debt, then the timetable established for the project will not be met," Barreda said. [Excerpt] [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 25 Oct 83 p 13 PY]

OIL RESERVES DROPPING -- Peruvian oil reserves have been dropping over the past 2 years to their current level of 716 million barrels because new drillings have failed to strike oil, Petroperu's [State Petroleum Agency] Executive President, Juan Casabonne Rasselet, said yesterday. Casabonne said that in 1982 Petroperu unsuccessfully invested $170 million in drilling new wells. Casabonne also said that Petroperu's debt had fallen to $531 million as of 31 August 1983. In 1979 this debt totaled $829 million. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Oct 83 p A-4 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES BAN ON PROTEST DAY

PY090048 Montevideo Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Speech to the nation by Uruguyan Interior Minister Hugo Linares Brun -- no indication of whether speech was live or recorded; date and place not given -- in network]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: Through leaflets that were circulated extensively in our city, the people and the government have learned about a so-called day of labor union protest scheduled for tomorrow. It is supposed to end with a rally in downtown Montevideo and a march along 18 July Avenue. These actions are scheduled for the early evening hours when the streets are crowded.

Advertisement of these actions was carried out not only through poorly printed leaflets but also through large, costly, and carefully printed leaflets, all of which reveals the existence of considerable financial resources of unknown origin.

The day of protest is being sponsored by illegal political organizations that have nothing to do with the political parties that have been recognized by Law No 2 and by the labor unions, most of which were not created in keeping with the terms of the law on professional associations.

In addition to the objectives that may serve the interests of the working class, the day of protest has other objectives of a political nature. This is not consistent with what is supposed to be a workers' demonstration. In addition, the rules that regulate freedom of assembly have been disregarded. In fact, notice has not been served to the authorities nor has authorization been requested for the demonstration, whose sponsors have decided to take direct action.

We cannot fail to notice that at a time when the government and the political parties are making a sincere effort to establish a course that may peacefully lead to democracy, these groups should emerge and, disregarding the law, incite the people to undertake actions that may provoke violence. Nobody wants violence.

What we say is based on experience. It is enough to recall what happened during a recent spontaneous demonstration following a sports event. During this demonstration, organized groups took advantage of the people's reaction to this event in order to attack private property and jeopardize the lives of the demonstrators and the members of the public forces.

As we have said before, among the sponsors of the day of protest are illegal political groups traditionally known to be violent. They will surely manipulate the demonstration and the demands posed by the workers with other objectives of unpredictable consequences.

We can hardly fail to notice that the demonstration is scheduled to take place in front of the university building, which has been the scene of sad and tragic confrontations that marked the manipulated and pretended unity between workers and students.

The government, through the interior minister and in keeping with its specific duties, will adopt all necessary measures to thwart the illegal scheduled activities and to preserve peace.

The government calls upon the people to reflect upon this call made by political and union organizations that might spark social violence, because all of us have the duty to prevent this from happening. Good night.

Police Warn of Possible Consequences

PY090205 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2137 GMT 8 Nov 83

[By Alberto Pepe Leira]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 8 Nov (EFE) -- The Uruguayan military government is prepared to repress the protest called by the labor unions for tomorrow and has warned the leaders of the main workers federation about the consequences of an unauthorized rally.

The workers, grouped in the "Workers Interunion Plenum," a federation not recognized by the government, have called for a second day of protest tomorrow, with two 10-minute work stoppages in the morning and afternoon shifts and a rally on Montevideo's main avenue.

The police have warned the leaders of the main unions of bank employees, metal, tobacco, health, and beverage workers that tomorrow's rally has not been authorized. At the police Information and Intelligence Services Department they have been charged with responsibility for the possible consequences of the rally which is scheduled for 2000 (2300 GMT) in front of the University of the Republic, located on 18 July Avenue in Montevideo.

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS ON CARIBBEAN SITUATION

PA072250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1903 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 7 Nov (EFE) -- The ongoing political crisis in Central America and the Caribbean is an issue of grave concern to the Venezuelan Government.

President Luis Herrera Campins and the members of the Venezuelan Security Council met late Sunday night to review the situation.

Although no details of the meeting were made public, since the topics were related to national security, President Herrera Campins gave newsmen a clue by telling them that "we cannot remain aloof from anything that might happen in the Caribbean."

Present at the high-level meeting were the ministers of defense, foreign relations, the interior, and the treasury; the inspector general of the Armed Forces; and the chief of the Joint General Staff. Herrera Campins presided over the meeting.

HERRERA CAMPINS EYES FOREIGN POLICY, GRENADA

PA080528 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 83

[President Luis Herrera Campins' biweekly news conference with Venezuelan newsmen at the Miraflores Palace on 7 November -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified reporter] Mr President, during your administration Venezuela has shown much more concern over the Caribbean area than in the past. [Words indistinct] economic policies of the neighboring countries. However, despite all these efforts, [words indistinct] and although the Contadora Group, which has reinforced our efforts, announces some excellent principles, there are still no specific actions or mechanisms to implement such principles. What can you tell us about this?

[Herrera] There is no doubt that our foreign policy has been quite intense, having made the Venezuelan presence in Central America and the Caribbean more evident through our policy projecting institutional democracy and freedom.

The multilateral action of Contadora is definitely positive. I dare say that in Central America there has been no disorder because Contadora attracts and brings together the hopes for peace and the aspirations for understanding of those peoples. The Contadora Group knows that the Venezuelan position is very clearly in favor of peace, social justice, economic growth, and a balanced development. We have insisted at all times, however, that a stable peace can be guaranteed only with democratic regimes throughout the entire area.

We are particularly seeing proof of this in the Caribbean, where a very serious situation has occurred in Grenada, the only country in the Caribbean with a de facto regime; the only country in the Caribbean having been the victim of political instability on two occasions. The Caribbean nations have experienced difficult situations with regimes leaning either to the right or left, but they have always been able to solve this through democratic means, such as elections. The only country using an incorrect means was Grenada, and now we are seeing the consequences.

Our actions have been based on a great sense of the reality in the subregion. As to our relations with Grenada, they are based on our traditional principles.

Of course, Contadora does not have instruments to carry out a policy, as its policy is designed in the meetings of the foreign ministers, in the technical sessions with the support of the diplomatic missions we have in each one of the countries, and through recommendations and formulas calling on the political will of the Central American countries in an effort to reach a peaceful solution without intervention.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, what relation is there between the two surprising visits of Richard Stone and last night's Security Council meeting?

[Herrera] There is no relation, only a coincidence. As one knows, by virtue of the communique released today by the Ministry of Information and Tourism, the Security Council, which I head, met last night to consider the general situation, and particularly that of our subregion. Ambassador Stone arrived in Venezuela today, and I am supposed to meet with him at 2100 at the Presidential Palace. This comes after his visit to Colombia yesterday, where he talked with President Belisario Betancur. I am pleased to talk with anyone who may have something to say regarding the search for peace in Central America, because it is a highly explosive area and we must seek its democratization as a guarantee for peace, and consider such peace as a precondition for possible coexistence inside those countries as well as in their international relations. I am convinced that Central America is a critical area, to which we cannot apply just any solution.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, 2 weeks ago when Grenada was invaded, the government issued a communique expressing its position. The communique did not use the word condemn, but said it could not approve of military intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Considering Venezuela's attitude concerning the invasion of the Malvinas last year, why did the government not set forth a similar firm position on the invasion of Grenada?

[Herrera] [Words indistinct] they arrived in the Malvinas without anyone from the area having invited anyone to go. In Grenada, although we defend the principle of nonintervention, the nations of the eastern Caribbean, who have an existing treaty, invoked an article therein and considered that they should take the action they did and request aid. Therefore, there is a big difference in this. Our position, however, is absolutely clear concerning interventions and interventionism. We maintain that position in Latin America and anywhere in the world where the sovereignty of nations is harmed.

Of course, we now expect a normal process of elections for a democratic government on the island of Grenada, so that it stops being a menace and becomes a pleasant and friendly nation to all its neighboring nations, particularly us. Thank you very much for attending this news conference and for your interesting questions. Good night.

SWEDISH UNDER SECRETARY CONDEMNS GRENADA EVENTS

FL072145 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0324 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico, 6 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Swedish Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Pierre Shori arrived tonight to make preparations for Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme's visit to Mexico. Shori will meet with Secretary of Foreign Relations Bernardo Sepulveda Amor and Under Secretaries Ricardo Valero and Alfonso de Rosenzuai. Shori said a date for Prime Minister Palme's visit to Mexico had not yet been set, but that it could be decided in the next few days.

When interviewed at the airport, the Swedish under secretary said his country openly condemns the U.S. invasion of Grenada and demands the immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops. Actions of that type cannot be accepted, whatever the motive, he said, because they violate international law and remind us of the invasions of Czechoslovakia and, more recently, of Afghanistan. Commenting on the situation in Central America and the threat of an invasion of Nicaragua, he stated that his country has confidence in the efforts of the Contadora Group, and that the superpowers cannot go on believing that they can invade, or intervene in, any country.

Pierre Shori will remain in Mexico for 3 days, during which time he will also meet with Miguel Gonzalez Avelar, leader of the Senate.

Invasion Called 'Brutal'

FL072150 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1620 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Mexico, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Sweden condemns the U.S. invasion of Grenada, demands the withdrawal of its troops, and supports the peacemaking efforts of the Contadora Group, the Swedish under secretary of foreign relations, Pierre Shori, declared today. Shori described the Grenada invasion as "brutal, unexpected, and unjustifiable," and added that it had created great tension worldwide because the United States has now assumed the right to invade any country if it considers it is affecting U.S. security.

Shori, who is on an official visit to this capital, said that in view of the fact that the United States may invade Nicaragua, his country supports the Contadora Group in its efforts to avoid any new escalation of violence in Central America.

UK AMBASSADOR REITERATES SUPPORT OF CONTADORA

FL082235 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1745 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Mexico, 8 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The new British ambassador to Mexico, Kenneth James, has stated that Mexico is playing an important role in the efforts to achieve peace in Central America. When interviewed upon arrival in this city, the British diplomat stated that the Mexican Government's position on the Central American problem has been praised by the international community. He stated that his country also supports the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve peace in that region. Kenneth James replaces Crispin Tickell as ambassador.

BRIEFS

PARM LEADER ELECTED -- Carlos Enrique Cantu Rosas has been elected leader of the Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution. He pledged to reorganize the party and register it as a national political party again. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 31 Oct 83 p 2 PA]

BELIZE

PRICE DISCUSSES NATION'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

FL082215 Bridgetown CANA in English 1810 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Nov 8, CANA -- Belize Prime Minister George Price has said tourism has a role to play in the development of the country's economy but it was not a number one priority.

"We have the agro-industry, the forestry, the substitution of certain things we import -- and then tourism," Price told OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT, a publication of the British Overseas Development Administration.

"I think we should go very cautiously because if we had more tourists at the moment we would not have hotel accommodation for them. We need a big hotel, for instance, in Belize City with one or two hundred rooms. "We would like to host a meeting of the heads of government of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), but we cannot do that yet because we don't have the facilities," Price said.

The Belize prime minister said that Belize had the potential to offer visitors more than the "sun-and-sea mixture" of her Caribbean island neighbours. Price said that "a recent report described us as having the greatest asset in this part of the world -- the barrier reef. We have the responsibility to protect and preserve this for the environment of the whole region. Another attraction for tourism is our Maya archaeological heritage."

Mr Price said "that agriculture is the base of the country economy adding "we are fortunate to have over-produced in practically every commodity including rice, corn, beans, beef and fish both for export and for domestic use." He added: "Now we have to go on into agro-industries, because I think we can sell more if we can process and market it better. After agro-industries, I think we should develop forestry.

"There is scope there for drying and properly curing the lumber -- and for this we will be needing kilns. After that I think we have to have certain processes to utilise what are now considered the waste material -- the sawdust and the limbs. There used to be a plywood factory here, and there is room for that sort of enterprise," Price said.

Mr Price said that his country was looking to benefit from Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), and aid and trade pack announced by United States President Ronald Reagan to assist the countries of the Caribbean and Central America.

"We have good expectations. We have benefited so far from the first phase where our public sector has been lent almost 10 million dollars (one Bel dollar; 49 cents U.S.), which we have put to good use and which helped us in our cash flow problems, and from another loan of 10 million dollars (Bel) for the private sector.

"The second stage, the trade provisions, will help us in exporting citrus to the United States without paying the import duty. The third stage, investment, is still some way in the future. The concept is good, but there is need for much more money for economic development," the prime minister said.

Price said he sees Belize as having set a pattern for other countries in the immediate region to emulate... "We are a peaceful corner of a region racked by turbulence, and we have established a democratic process so that we can change governments by the ballot and not by civil war.

"We have carried out a programme of land reform with a great degree of success, and farmers who want land can -- and have -- got it. We have passed laws of social justice, and we have a sort of egalitarian society where there are no huge riches on the one side and abject proverty on the other," Price said.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RUMORS OF COUP D'ETAT

Magana Issues Denial

PA081540 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] We interviewed President Alvaro Magana this morning with regard to the rumors about a coup. The following is his statement.

[Begin recording] [Magana -- laughing] Apparently, some people have nothing to do, right? Therefore, they start these rumors. This is the only explanation I can give. I am here, perfectly well, and everything is normal; nothing is abnormal.

[Unidentified reporter] That is true. So there hasn't been any problem?

[Magana] None at all. We will be meeting with several U.S. under-secretaries at 0900 today. I will meet with Nestor Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs in the Department of Defense, and with (Abrahms). They had dinner with the [Salvadoran] commanders last night, so there is absolutely nothing to this. I think that this is part of a campaign of rumors that has been going on for 3 or 5 days, a campaign which has no basis or reason, at least as far as I know.

[Reporter] So there is definitely no possibility of a coup?

[Magana] Well, I personally feel that these rumors are absurd. After all, my government, considering the current circumstances, has achieved a great deal of stability our economy is recovering, and we are advancing, albeit slowly, in our democratic process. Of course, there are problems, because these are difficult days, but that's all. [end recording]

More on Magana Denial

PA081345 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1332 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana today told ACAN-EFE that the rumors of a coup d'etat that have been circulated are false.

The Salvadoran head of state told this news agency that there has been no attempt to overthrow him, and that these are just rumors "with a clear motive" that have been circulating in this capital in the past few days.

COPREFA Claims 'No Information'

PA081348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1321 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebel station Radio Venceremos this morning said that there are strong rumors in San Salvador of a coup d'etat against President Alvaro Magana.

The official voice of the FMLN said that General Jaime Abdul Gutierrez had reportedly staged a coup against President Magana last night.

Nevertheless, a spokesman of the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) assured ACAN-EFE that it has no information in this regard. Meanwhile, the city appears calm early this morning.

The guerrilla station said that Abdul Gutierrez is a "man that has the full trust of the United States" and that he supports the U.S. plans for El Salvador.

Radio Venceremos also said that the coup rumors are the product of the government crises of the past 4 years and that the United States "is tearing down the electoral farce."

Gen Jaime Abdul Gutierrez was a member of the government junta that overthrew President Oscar Humberto Romero on 15 October 1979.

Venceremos 'Reaffirms' Information

PA090257 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Magana still knows nothing. In our latest broadcasts we reported on the insistent rumors inside and outside the country about the existence of a movement headed by General Abdul Gutierrez to overthrow puppet President Alvaro Magana and promote the interventionist plans of Ronald Reagan.

Magana has never before so quickly denied a report from Radio Venceremos as on this occasion when, in desperation and knowing that something smelled sour and that others were already aware of it, he promptly went to the press and with dark circles around his eyes and a strong smell of liquor on his breath announced that if there was any such coup, he had not yet heard anything about it.

In El Salvador, only a madman or a drunkard would try to hide the contradictions within the government imposed by the United States.

Early this year Radio Venceremos reported that as result of military setbacks General Jose Guillermo Garcia, at the time minister of defense, would be separated as strongman of the dictatorship. Radio Venceremos said that within 2 months General Garcia would be dismissed as result of his defeats. Our people remember the cynical look on Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia's face when he appeared on television to say that the information was made up by Radio Venceremos. But this was not so, as Garcia ended up in the trash and nobody thinks about him anymore.

Radio Venceremos reaffirms before our people that the information on the outcome of the current crisis of the dictatorship is logical and valid. Therefore, we ask our people to remain on the alert. Reagan's warmongering policy is at a critical stage in the face of the reports from the U.S. military advisers that the army of Vides Casanova is going to lose the war to a popular and revolutionary army that is making greater advances every day.

There is something rotten in the dictatorship, and this is confirmed by the desperate image Magana presented in trying to deny one of the maneuvers of the U.S. Embassy, in an effort to save what time will show could not be saved.

MAGANA SAYS 'NO REASON' TO POSTPONE ELECTIONS

PA082035 El Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Asked about the possibility of holding elections, President Alvaro Magana said:

[Begin recording] [Magana] Well, I think that there have been some doubts, because of the delays in Congress, but I think that these difficulties can be solved and that we can still hold elections toward the end of the first quarter of 1984, as we have always planned to do.

[Unidentified reporter] Does this mean that no changes have been programmed? There has been talk of a possible postponement until after the first quarter.

[Magana] Well, I see no reason for this. As you know, this is a decision that must be made by Congress, but there is nothing firm on this. These speculations have resulted from delays in the debates on the Constitution.

FMLN ISSUES BULLETIN ON CENTRAL FRONT CLASHES

PA081435 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Nov 83

[War bulletin issued by the FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Central Front on 7 November 1983]

[Text] We hereby inform our people of the results of victorious fighting during the week of 30 October to 6 November, as part of the "Yankees, Get Out of Grenada and Central America" campaign.

On 30 October, we took over the village of Tejutepeque. The 1st Company of Sensuntepeque suffered 15 casualties, and some prisoners of war were captured. In addition, the following war materiel was seized: 35 rifles, 4 machineguns, 3 60-mm mortars, 2 90-mm cannons, 2 [?M-79] grenade launchers. [Words indistinct] ambushed the Cobra Company of Sensuntepeque, which suffered 15 casualties, while 9 prisoners of war were captured, and 11 M-16 rifles and 4 60-mm mortar rounds were seized.

On 1 November, there were clashes with the Atlacatl Battalion in Guadalupe and San Antonio, which resulted in two enemy casulaties. Our forces also inflicted two casualties on the Paratroopers Battalion, including one gunner.

On 3 November, there was fighting between the villages of Jutiapa and Cinquera against the paratroopers, who suffered three casualties on (El Carnero) Hill and lost one M-16 rifle. They suffered two more casualties at (La Ninfa), where belts, boots, and knapsacks were recovered.

On 4 November, in a clash that took place in Tenancingo, the 1st Cazadores Company of Tejutepeque was smashed, suffering 35 casualties, including 1 officer, 1 lieutenant cadet, 1 sergeant, and 1 corporal. Twenty-five prisoners of war were taken, and 35 M-16 rifles, 2 90-mm cannons, and 2 [words indistinct] were recovered.

On 5 November, fighting took place against forces of the 1st Brigade and the Paratroopers and Cazadores Battalions of Tejutepeque in southern Tenancingo.

On 6 November, the regime's demoralized troops, including the Atlacatl Battalion, retreated from their operations with many casualties and without having reached their objectives, after being hard hit by [words indistinct].

The final toll is as follows: Attention, attention: 72 enemy casualties, including 2 officers gunner, and 2 noncommissioned officers. There were 59 prisoners of war taken, most of whom have already been freed in Tejutepeque and Cinquera, and 140 weapons recovered, including 122 rifles, 5 machinegunu, 4 90-mm cannons, 8 M-79 grenade launchers, 3 60-mm mortars, 1 81-mm mortar, and 1 120-mm mortar.

We are sorry to report the heroic death of 10 combatants, including Lieutenant Arturo, platoon chief, and Lieutenant Ivan, squad chief.

The war bulletin is signed by Commander Salvador Guerra and Commander Octavio Martinez, and dated 7 November 1983.

GUATEMALA

VENCEREMOS REPORT ON TROOP MOBILIZATION DENIED

PA072339 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the Salvadoran guerrillas, has announced that Guatemala has already deployed 4,000 soldiers along its border with El Salvador. It also asserted that Honduras has amassed troops near its border with El Salvador and Nicaragua. Radio Venceremos describes this joint military operation as a prelude to an invasion of Nicaragua.

According to the guerrillas, Salavadoran Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, in response to U.S. instructions, asked the Guatemalan and Honduran armies to send troops to El Salvador. The Salvadoran guerrillas made this claim during one of their weekend radio broadcasts. In addition, they declared that the United States has already stationed a group of soldiers in Costa Rica -- allegedly to serve as engineers -- as an excuse to launch their attack on Nicaragua.

The presumed mobilization of Guatemalan troops was to begin near the town of Pedro de Alvarado, in Jutiapa, according to the radio station. Guatemalan Government officials have denied these reports from abroad which circulated over the weekend.

ANTICOMMUNIST UNIFICATION PARTY BEING FORMED

PA050224 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The committee for the creation of the Anticommunist Unification Party, Partido de Unificacion Anticomunista -- PUA, headed by Lionel Sisniega Otero, has completed studying its ideological platform, which is to be submitted to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and to the Registrar's Office.

During a news conference offered this afternoon by PUA representatives, Lionel Sisniega Otero refer to the ideological principles of the group.

[Begin recording] The party is presently composed of personalities who have experience in politics and who are confident of receiving the support of the Guatemalan people for this idea with which all Guatemalans may identify. We know it is difficult to abandon an old scheme and replace it with another that breaks with traditional political practices and to confront a new policy, totally Guatemalan, with a terminology that differs from that usually used in the political dialectic of our countries.

Our ideological platform will be submitted not only to the Electoral Tribunal but will also be distributed at the upcoming anticommunist conference to be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, by the delegate of our new Anticommunist Unification Party. [end recording]

CLAYMORE MINE DAMAGES COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

PA081411 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Last night, terrorists exploded a Claymore mine on El Camionero Boulevard, located between the San Jose Las Rosas and San Francisco neighborhoods, Mixco jurisdiction.

The bomb fragments damaged two commercial establishments and destroyed telephone lines, but no victims were reported.

EGP'S MORAN: 'YANKEE INTERVENTION' NOW 'FACT'

PA042225 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 31 Oct 83 p 12

[Report on interview with Rolando Moran, commander in chief of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army -- no date or place given]

[Text] Guatemala, 30 Oct -- In the first part of an interview obtained by this newspaper, Rolando Moran, commander in chief of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), one of the four political-military organizations that make up the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), spoke of U.S. intervention in Central America, of the role that the revolutionary movement in the region plays in response to this intervention, and of the Contadora Group's effort -- "the only political-diplomatic alternative of recognized validity to prevent a regionalized war."

For Moran -- 51 years old and one of the most experienced revolutionary leaders of Latin America -- "the Yankee intervention, including the armed intervention in Central America, is already a fact: The five countries are suffering from it.

"What has not yet happened is a direct invasion by the U.S. Army, an open unleashing of its great destructive power. However, since last June the massive presence of the U.S. Armed Forces in Central American territory, waters, and airspace is a damaging reality; the generalization of the interventionist war in Nicaragua, and more extensively against the revolutionary movements of the Central American countries, has become widespread, perhaps imperceptibily for international observers, but deeply and directly affecting the lives of our peoples," he explained.

A comrade in arms and companion of the legendary revolutionary fighters Luis Turcios Lima, Marco Antonio Yon Sosa, and Luis Trejo, with whom he founded the first Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), Moran said that this intervention and the generalization of the U.S. warmongering actions in all the Central American countries as a consequence of this attitude "represent a great tragedy for Guatemala and the rest of Central America, a great sacrifice and a high cost in human lives; even for the rich," he said.

Hence, he said, the historic mission of the Central American revolutionary movement, which constitutes the vanguard of the peoples: to struggle against U.S. intervention wherever and whenever necessary, to reject it and defeat it." [quotation marks as published]

Moran said that the U.S. interventions are not a new phenomenon in Central America: "Our peoples have endured them on several occasions, since the middle of the last century. Our historical, economic, political, and social reality is to a great extent formed by this past. Our struggles against these interventions have definitely been struggles for national liberation."

That is why, he commented, "Yankee imperialism's intervention is unfortunately a factor that all Central American revolutionaries must bear in mind upon undertaking the struggle for our people's liberation and the building of their future. We all have the duty of exhausting all possiblities to prevent this intervention. However, if the imperialist forces do intervene, regardless of our desire, we all have the sacred obligation to fight until we victoriously repel them."

The top EGP leader then explained the current Central American context within which the Guatemalan revolutionary process falls, stating that "it very clearly and specifically falls within a level of direct confrontation with U.S. imperialist interests that sponsor the cliques of genocidal military officers and corrupt businessmen who hold power."

He indicated that, in view of U.S. geopolitical interests in Guatemala, the struggle of the Guatemalan revolutionary movement directly confronts the political-military strategy that the U.S. Government has been outlining with increasing detail in the area.

"The strategic political-military design that the U.S. Government, specifically the Reagan administration, has drafted for Central America since the victory of the Sandinist revolution involves two levels: the general objective for the area (which can be easily deduced as the overall defeat of the revolutionary movement and the political and economic control of the area); and the specific objective within this overall plan for each of our countries. Therefore, as a natural reaction, we too should organize our strategies at those two levels," he said, referring to the process of revolutionary development in each of our countries and the increasingly close interrelation with the overall process in the region.

"We can no longer view the specific process in each country objectively, without seeing what is occurring in the rest of the area. The U.S. efforts to play one country against another and to ally armies and governments against the victorious Sandinist revolution and against the developing revolutionary movements, especially the Salvadoran movement, have conditioned and accelerated this process of interrelation and alignment. At this stage, no country or government in Central America is free from confrontation between revolutionary, popular, and democratic forces on one side and pro-government, repressive, mercenary, and interventionist forces on the other."

Therefore, for the EGP leader, the Central American revolutionary processes are increasingly intertwined. "The great revolutionary, popular, and democratic aspirations of our peoples inevitably clash with the Yankees' overall strategy."

The end of intervention in Nicaragua, the closing of U.S. military bases and the withdrawal of mercenaries in Honduras, the victory of the FMLN-FDR in El Salvador, the establishment of a revolutionary, popular, patriotic, and democratic government in Guatemala, and the recovery of national sovereignty in Costa Rica, "all these just, necessary, and objective demands and aspirations for which each of our peoples can struggle separately have become inseparable aspects of a common struggle," he said.

That is why, he warned, in order to impose its strategy, "imperialism and its local puppets will have to crush all the Central American peoples through open intervention. Although this alternative cannot be ruled out, it is increasingly risky for the United States, since no one can guarantee victory and a successful outcome would be impossible."

Moran then spoke of the Contadora Group and its efforts within the context of the escalation of intervention and the threat of a regionalized war. "We view its activity as an alternative for detente and negotiation in the face of a plan based on military solutions sponsored by the Pentagon. At this stage, it is perhaps the sole political-diplomatic alternative with recognized validity and the only important option for viewing the Central American crisis in terms different from the Yankee concept of national security and the so-called East-West conflict."

URNG COMMUNIQUE ANALYZES GRENADA INVASION

PA071920 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] San Jose, 7 Nov (AFP) -- The U.S. intervention in Grenada is part of a plan "aimed at intimidating Cuba, reversing the Sandinist people's revolution, and exterminating the revolutionary processes in El Salvador and Guatemala." This statement was made by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) in a communique released here.

The URNG, which comprises all the Guatemalan revolutionary organizations, called the action a "flagrant violation of the most elemental norms of international law, and an aggressive and arrogant implementation of the U.S. Government's interventionist plans directed against the Caribbean and Central American peoples."

The organization called for a "closing of ranks in view of the imperialist intervention" and "elimination of and opposition to any extremist or sectarian deviation," as well as the consolidation of unity and "a broad and flexible policy of alliances at the national and international levels."

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN VEHICLE SEIZED IN CHOLUTECA

PA082350 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2220 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Choluteca -- A vehicle belonging to the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Nicaragua was seized in Honduran territory today. The Coca-Cola Company truck, a Nissan with license plate No MA Ky-147, registry No 109, was seized at the Fraternidad customs post in San Marcos de Colon, Choluteca Department. The vehicle was assigned to the Milca Bottling Company, and was being driven by Julio Cesar Hurtado Urbina, who is also of Nicaraguan origin.

The driver said that the Sandinist People's Army, which maintains control over all vehicles of that soft drink company, is using them to transport troops to strategic points. Hurtado Urbina added that today he was sent to pick up a contingent of troops from the border area in the vicinity of El Espino, but because there has been no customs post [resguardo] in that area since the incidents with Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries, he [mistakenly] entered Honduran territory, because of his lack of familiarity with the area. He was detained and taken to Choluteca, where he is being held for further questioning.

Last month, on 18 October, to be exact, a vehicle belonging to Mr Lorenzo Amador -- a Ford Thames, with rental license plate No 80,721 -- driven by Diego Carcamo, mistakenly entered Nicaraguan territory. As a result, the driver was arrested and the vehicle confiscated. The Nicaraguans refused to turn the vehicle over to the Honduran authorities, despite numerous requests to that effect.

It is possible that the vehicle that was seized today will be exchanged for Mr Amador's vehicle, but only after a number of investigations have been made.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PAZ BARNICA PROTESTS AP ERROR

PA042112 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Excerpt] In the wake of a serious error committed recently by the ASSOCIATED PRESS -- which capriciously attributed statements to Honduran Foreign Secretary Dr Edgardo Paz Barnica -- the latter has addressed a letter to AP President (Kaid Fuller) asking for an investigation of the incident, as well as a public clarification and a satisfactory explanation of what actually occurred. The agency later admitted its mistake in a 2 November wire dispatch from Tegucigalpa.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO DELIVERS ADDRESS TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA081900 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1610 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Speech by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto at the UN General Assembly in New York -- live]

[Text] Mr President, allow me to begin my speech by expressing our warmest greetings and Nicaragua's deep satisfaction that it is under the presidency of a Central American brother that the 38th General Assembly will consider the topic -- The Central American Situation, Threats to International Peace and Security, and Peace Initiatives.

We fully trust that, under your leadership, the discussion of this topic by such an important assembly and the resolution that is approved will result in the prevention of war, the elimination of foreign aggression against Nicaragua, the guarantee of recourse to peaceful means of solving inter-state problems that constitute a threat to international peace and security, the strengthening of Central American unity, and the strengthening of peace initiatives such as the one presented by the Contadora Group countries.

Mr President, on 20 October an astonished world heard a statement by the U.S. President which, because of its origins, was bound to provoke not only the categorical condemnation of all those who believe in the importance of an international system based on justice and law but also alarm and concern because of its possible consequences on the destiny of humankind. I quote from that statement: I believe in a country's right to resort to covert actions as long as it considers that such actions serve its own interests. End quote.

We all know that the term covert actions is a euphemism that is in vogue to refer to acts of intervention against the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of other states through destabilizing actions, sabotage, terrorist attacks, aggression through the use of mercenary forces, crimes against defenseless towns, and assassinations of popular leaders.

As THE WASHINGTON POST reported in its First Edition of 20 October 1983, President Reagan's unprecedented statement was made in reply to a journalist's question about whether the President believed it correct to support the armed opposition in Nicaragua in carrying out such acts of sabotage as the blowing up of the fuel tanks in Corinto, an act that endangered the lives of 35,000 residents. What is alarming about the quoted statement is that it was not made by a person who has neither the means nor the capacity to violate the foundations of the international legal order. The statement was made -- and this is what is grave for world peace -- by the President of the United States of America, the leading military power in the world, with the capacity and, according to President Reagan's statements, with the willingness to violate all the principles and objectives of the UN Charter, strict respect for which constitutes humankind's only hope for survival.

Mr President, when I refer to the real significance and importance of Mr Reagan's statement in such harsh terms, terms that are unusual in conventional diplomacy, I do so because we are convinced that above and beyond conventional concerns, there are more noble and sacred values that must be defended without hesistation such as the right to life, peace, justice, and independence, and the self-determination of peoples.

The international community does not ignore the consequences of the U.S. covert actions against Nicaragua, nor does it ignore the fact that when Mr Reagan speaks in defense of the alleged U.S. right to carry out those covert actions against the sovereignty of other states, he is just publicly admitting the philosophical foundation of his interventionist policy against Nicaragua, El Salvador, Grenada, Cuba, Argentina, Namibia, the South African people, the frontline countries, Vietnam -- in short, against all the peoples and governments struggling to achieve or consolidate their freedom and independence.

However, we are concerned not only about President Reagan's words, but about the application of the underlying philosophy of those words as well, since it means, after all, the separation of the United States from the current international legal order and the community of civilized nations.

Mr President, we have thought it important to begin this speech on the topic The Central American Situation, Threats to International Peace and Security, and Peace Initiatives by referring to what future generations will surely know as the Reagan Doctrine, because therein lies precisely the root cause of the current Central American crisis, which so greatly affects Nicaragua, other countries of the region, and the entire international community.

Mr President, as a result of centuries of injustice, exploitation, and poverty, aggravated by the current international economic crisis, the Central American countries find themselves with a high degree of political and social turbulence. But this does not constitute the essence of the Central American crisis, nor does it make the current situation in Central America one of the principal threats to international peace and security. The problems derived from centuries-old injustices and poverty are not exclusive to Central America, since, to a great extent, they constitute a characteristic of all the countries of the so-called Third World. What does constitute a characteristic of Central America, although not an exclusive one, is the fact that ever since its independence from Spain, Central America has suffered the consequences of having as a neighbor a power that first, under the Monroe Doctrine, and later under the policy of Manifest Destiny, its policy of gunboat diplomacy, and its dollar diplomacy, has historically prevented those countries from exercising their right to self-determination.

If Central American countries have been unable to develop politically and economically, this has been, to a large extent, because attempts at real changes in the region have always clashed with the interests of an empire which, based on a false concept of regional stability and alleged vital interests, has imposed -- or at least supported and defended -- the most despotic regimes and system in Latin America. Hence, opposing these regimes and systems has meant, in fact, confronting the United States.

This characteristic has further aggravated the Central American problems. This is not new, nor is it the real cause of the problems currently affecting the region. The Central American crisis can be explained by the Reagan Doctrine with its policy of covert actions that implies the transformation of Central American states into bases for aggression against the new Nicaragua, liberated from U.S. influence since 19 July 1979.

All these circumstances have created an artificial confrontation between countries in a region historically bonded by fraternal ties, nations which, in better days, together faced the slave-driving U.S. invader.

Mr President, the essence of the Central American crisis lies in the fact that, since Mr Reagan assumed the U.S. presidency, the United States has taken advantage of political and economic situations to strengthen its influence and control over governments in the region, with the initial intention of isolating Nicaragua -- as demonstrated by the creation of the so-called Central American Democratic Community -- and subsequently initiating attacks against Nicaragua from other countries in the region, countries whose governments repeat Washington's hypothesis and phrases that as long as the Sandinist people's revolution exists, there will be no peace in the region, and that it is therefore necessary to destroy it.

The docility of some of the governments and armies in the region has reached such a point that they not only repeat imperialism's hypothesis, but they are also becoming increasingly involved in the war the Reagan administration is waging against the people and Government of Nicaragua. In addition to permitting the use of their territory as operational bases for CIA mercenaries trying to overthrow our government and destroy our revolution, some governments are increasingly involving their armies in direct attacks on Nicaragua.

Consequently, Mr President, it is necessary to stress that the Central American crisis is not, basically, a crisis of confrontation between Central American states, but a crisis caused by U.S. reluctance to admit that Nicaragua, as a sovereign state, has the inalienable right -- as stated in the UN Charter -- to decide on its own destiny and to forge a dignified future, one that will guarantee freedom, equality, and happiness for its people. This reluctance has driven the United States to create a situation of artificial international tension, which could result in an armed conflict of unforeseeable consequences for international peace and security.

The consequences for Nicaragua of the Reagan Doctrine and its policy of covert actions -- as they have called the dirty and criminal war based on the use of remnants of the genocidal Somozist guards, and on the docility and growing submission of certain governments of sister countries -- has resulted in the murder of 786 Nicaraguans, and members of our heroic Army, as well as the death of 1,765 mercenaries, from December 1982 to the present.

During this same period, 715 Nicaraguans were wounded, 37 were reported missing, and 433 were kidnapped.

Thousands of families are mourning -- widows, orphans, and mothers - victims of state terrorism promoted, organized, financed, and directed by the mightiest military power in the world against one of the smallest nations, merely because that small nation has recovered its sovereignty and defends its right to self-determination, which the Reagan administration evidently considers a crime.

Mr President, the damage caused by the covert actions financed and directed by the CIA during 1983 alone -- up to mid-October, to be exact -- has reached a total of $100 million. This figure, compared to economic indicators for 1982, is equivalent to 3.5 percent of the GNP, and nearly one quarter of all the credits received. It is also tantamount to five times the total of international donations for national reconstruction received so far this year. The amount of damage can be broken down as follows: $30 million in damage to installations, $37 million in damage to production in general, $20 million lost because of delays in projects or plans, and $16 million in lost profits.

Only because of our people's unbending determination to defend their revolution has the country been able to continue on the path toward development, despite the economic magnitude of U.S. imperialism's attacks.

These figures do not include the grave consequences for the Nicaraguan economy of the U.S. policy of blocking loans and economic assistance for Nicaragua from multilateral financial institutions.

The persuasive U.S. military pressure, as the Reagan administration has cynically described these immoral and illegal actions, has increased extraordinarily in the past 3 months, particularly during the past month of October. During the first 18 days of October, total damage caused by the CIA mercenary forces amounted to $13.8 million. This does not include the damage to the facilities at the port of Corinto, which are substantial: destruction of the pipeline for nonpetroleum liquid products, damage to the control unit of the port's container forklift, serious damage to the port's dock, damage to warehouses and storage tanks, and damage to stored products ready to be exported and imported products that were still in customs.

As you know, Mr President, the attack on the port of Corinto resulted in the total destruction of the oil by-products storage tanks, costing approximately $7 million. That was a criminal action that endangered the lives of the port's residents. The attack on Corinto, Nicaragua's main port, has been condemned internationally. That condemnation will surely be restated by this UN General Assembly.

This September, the most important actions of sabotage designed and directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and carried out by Somozist mercenaries included among others, the following civilian objectives: Managua's International Airport, the immigration and customs posts at El Espino and Penas Blancas, the first on the Honduran border, and the second on the Costa Rican border, and the destruction of electric towers and important wireless communications centers.

We believe that this is an appropriate time to point out that according to reports that have had broad coverage in the U.S. news media, the twin-engine Cessna 404 that crashed and hit the control tower of Managua's airport while on a bombing mission -- one that could have caused the deaths of dozens of passengers and airport personnel entering the installations if the action had taken place a few minutes earlier -- was a CIA plane registered by the (Investors Leasing) Corporation, of McLean, Virginia, as listed in Federal Aviation Administration records. This company is managed by a person who was an important official of the former (Inter-Mountain) Aviation Incorporated, which, according to public documents, belonged to the CIA, and was used to support paramilitary activities carried out by that agency.

Mr President, this is the moment to demonstrate to mankind that the hopes placed in the United Nations are perfectly valid, that the United Nations is not only capable of stating universal rejection of an adventuresome and irresponsible policy but also of adopting subsequent decisions in accordance with the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, decisions that favor peace, which is the fundamental objective and the reason for the existence of the United Nations.

Mr President, despite the losses in human lives, the suffering and the destruction, and despite the considerable economic damage that has been inflicted, it is evident that the current phase of the war against Nicaragua has been a complete failure for the Reagan administration.

During the 11 months that this aggression has been going on, it has failed to achieve the objective of occupying and controlling a tiny portion of our national territory to install a puppet government that the United States would recognize immediately.

Instead of finding the popular support that, according to their analyses, they would be offered in Nicaragua, the mercenaries have found militant rejection and repudiation from a people who long ago decided to struggle agianst Somozism and foreign intervention to the bitter end. Their watchword of "fatherland or death" has the same significance today that it had yesterday.

The realization of this fact is what has moved the Reagan administration to increase the offensive capabilities of its invasion force, by increasingly involving the Honduran Army and by illegally promoting the reactivation of the Central American Defense Council, CONDECA, and the Organization of Central American States, ODECA. This is an illegal action because Nicaragua, which is a member of both organizations, has been arbitrarily excluded.

There is no doubt, Mr President, that the United States is bent on provoking a war between Honduras and Nicaragua. My country, in compliance with Resolution 530 of the UN Security Council, has been trying, and is continuing to try, to prevent a war which, were it to happen, would inevitably lead to an invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. troops, on the pretext of having been requested to do so by governments of the region, which is how they have tried to justify the cowardly and condemnable invasion of Grenada.

At present, obviously in preparation for such an eventuality, there are more than 5,000 U.S. soldiers in Honduran territory, and our coasts are being threatened by warships involved in alleged maneuvers of a scale never before seen in the region.

We have been denouncing this since March 1982, when we first made recourse to the Security Council. Despite the broad support and understanding we have always received from the international community, many believed until recently that a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua was impossible.

However, as the threat of aggression against our people increases, even the most incredulous people have come to agree with the analysis of a distinguished U.S. congressman who only 2 weeks ago confessed to me that while he had always believed our concern was exaggerated, because he thought that the days of U.S. military intervention in Latin America were a thing of the past, he had, a couple of months ago, reached the conclusion that a direct invasion of Nicaragua by U.S. troops was already inevitable.

Now, after the invasion of Grenada, and the totally unacceptable reasons given by the Reagan administration to justify the condemnable international-bully action, after the defiant statement defending this criminal and cowardly action made by the U.S. representative [in the United Nations] who, ignoring her commitment as a permanent member of the Security Council at Session No 2491 of that council, alleged, and I quote: The prohibition on the use of force has a contextual, not an absolute, meaning in the UN Charter, end of quote. We trust that no one in this assembly will remain willing to give the United States the benefit of the doubt and refuse to join with those nations that respect the principles of th charter, and the right to life, to peace, and to self-determination, and that cond an the growing U.S. aggression against Nicaragua.

We ask this assembly to issue a call to the United States and other involved countries to reply to the specific and detailed proposals for peaceful solutions that Nicaragua has officialy presented within the framework of the Contadora process.

Nicaragua insists with more urgency than ever that the only thing that can prevent a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua and an international war in Central America is for the peaceful means established in the UN Charter to be used in resolving situations or controversies that could threaten international peace and security.

Mr. President, in accordance with its spirit and desire for peace, Nicaragua has always endeavored to maintain a permanent dialogue with the Central American countries. We very actively participated in the historic meeting of Central American foreign ministers held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in March 1980. We applauded its achievements, and we have always observed with absolute fidelity the commitments made there. Nevertheless, in 1981 the Association of Central American Foreign Ministers created in the San Jose meeting was virtually abolished when the United States, with the objective of isolating Nicaragua, persuaded three of the region's governments to create, in violation of what had been agreed upon in San Jose, the so-called Central American Democratic Community.

Since 1979, as the border problems between Honduras and Nicaragua increased because of the incursions of Somozist bands that came from Honduran territory killing defenseless Nicaraguan citizens and sowing terror along the common border, Nicaragua has been reiterating with increasing insistence the invitation to dialogue as a means of solving that situation and preventing a greater deterioration in relations with Honduras. A result of those countless efforts for dialogue was the meeting of the chiefs of state of Honduras and Nicaragua on 13 March 1981 at the Nicaraguan border post of Guasaule, where it was agreed that an urgent meeting of the high-ranking military chiefs of the two countries would be held to decide how to undertake joint patrolling of the border region. Despite Nicaragua's repeated efforts to hold that meeting in accordance with agreements, Honduras has always refused, and that meeting has yet to be held.

In April 1982, during my visit to Tegucigalpa, I officially presented a seven-point peace proposal to Honduras. The main point was the signing of a nonaggression pact between the two fraternal countries. Honduras totally rejected Nicaragua's peace proposal. Subsequent efforts by Nicaragua and the presidents of Mexico and Venezuela to arrange a meeting of the Honduran and Nicaraguan heads of state were also unsuccessful.

By that time Honduras had lost the capacity to make its own decisions and, since the U.S. Government opposed a Honduran-Nicaraguan dialogue on bilateral relations between the two states, all those efforts were useless.

Mr President, the efforts to hold a direct and systematic dialogue with the U.S. Government on our bilateral relations in order to overcome tensions have not been successful either. The communications that began after the visit of Thomas Enders, then U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, were in fact interrupted by the U.S. Government when it did not reply to our last message dated 13 August 1982.

It is in this context of an almost total absence of direct and formal dialogue with the United States and Honduras, in times when the tensions between them and Nicaragua have increased to a level endangering international peace and security, that the initiative of the Contradora Group has gained importance.

Nicaragua has always recognized and supported the outstanding efforts and important achievements of the process of peaceful solutions sponsored by the Contadora Group. Nevertheless, as we have said on many occasions, it is also unquestionable that the other process, the anti-Contadora and antidialogue process that rejects frank, direct, and constructive communications and seeks to impose its will militarily, has advanced much more rapidly.

It is undeniable that, despite the repeated verbal statements in support of the Contadora Group, the U.S. Government has always sought to frustrate that initiative, and the reason for this was explained by U.S. Defense Under Secretary Fred Ikle, who in September stated that negotiations were not enough to solve the conflicts in the Central America region, and that a military victory was necessary. The Reagan administration seems to consider making the Contadora Group fail a prerequisite to an invasion of Nicaragua.

Despite the relative slowness of the negotiations process within the framework of the Contadora effort, we view as a significant advance the fact that the Document of Objectives drafted at the September meeting was subsequently ratified by the heads of state of the Central American countries, laying a foundation for the presentation of proposals for commitments, treaties, or agreements -- in accordance with the nature of the topics -- to avoid war, achieve detente, and promote effective cooperation among the governments of these fraternal peoples, and to benefit regional development.

Nicaragua has been the first, and thus far the only, country to present a specific and detailed proposal in accordance with what was agreed upon in the Document of Objectives. This proposal, which was officially presented to the Contadora Group on 15 October 1983 under the title Juridical Bases To Guarantee the International Peace and Security of the Central American Countries, gives priority to the points on international security and the principles of a charter that should regulate relations among sovereign states, which are all included in the Document of Objectives. In other words, the Nicaraguan proposal gives priority to the measures that must be adopted to avoid a war, and this is, quite simply, what present circumstances demand. Therefore, our proposal is not intended to exhaust all the points included in the Document of Objectives, which also contains points that must subsequently be addressed so that we will not only prevent the possibility of a terrible war which threatens us today, but also so that in the near future we will achieve a degree of cooperation that corresponds with fraternal countries and that meets the developmental needs of our respective peoples.

The Nicaraguan peace proposal includes the drafts of three treaties and one agreement, providing for guarantors and mechanisms of verification. They have been presented as an indivisible whole, since the omission of any one of them would mean that the security of the states of the isthmus -- the essential objective of the proposal -- would not be duly guaranteed, making it very difficult for us to extensively address the subject of military development which is causing so much harm to our economies.

Nevertheless, if the aggression against Nicaragua from abroad is stopped immediately, if the warships are removed from our coasts, and the foreign military bases and the military schools directed by foreigners are also removed from the region, Nicaragua would be willing to participate immediately in measures geared toward not leaving even one foreign military adviser in Central America, and we would initiate talks on military buildups and development.

Mr President, in its four-point peace proposal, Nicaragua has specifically presented:

1. The draft of a treaty to guarantee mutual respect, peace, and security between Nicaragua and the United States.

2. The draft of a peace, friendship, and cooperation treaty between Honduras and Nicaragua.

3. The draft of a treaty to contribute to a peaceful solution of the armed conflict in El Salvador.

4. The draft of a general treaty on maintenance of peace and security and on relations of friendship and cooperation among the Central American republics.

Mr President, the peace proposal which Nicaragua has submitted, in addition to being in complete accord with the agreements embodied in the Contadora Group's Document of Objectives, also addressed very clearly all of the arguments raised by the Reagan administration to justify its acts of aggression and threats of invasion against Nicaragua.

These arguments center around the following charges:

First, that Nicaragua is responsible for the failure to settle the armed conflict in El Salvador, because the Salvadoran revolutionary forces are supposedly being armed through our country, and also because the high command of the forces of liberation in that war is supposedly headquartered in our country.

Second, that since we are revolutionaries, we are necessarily exporters of revolution and, therefore, a permanent threat to the security of other countries in the region.

Third, that we are also a potential threat to the very national security of the United States, since we might become a Soviet military base.

A careful study of our proposal -- the pertinent portions of which we have also submitted to the U.S. Government -- would clearly demonstrate the absence of a basis for these accusations, and illustrate Nicaragua's willingness to undertake solemn commitments, with the governments of the Contadora countries as guarantors, and with verification mechanisms, that would make it impossible for any country in the region to become a threat to the security of the other contracting parties.

Nicaragua is doing everything possible to avert a war, which would only bring suffering and destruction to all peoples in the region. We are doing everything possible to prevent U.S. troops from invading us for the third time in this century, creating a situation that would have extremely serious consequences for all parties involved and in which there would be no winners, but only losers.

We are also prepared, without undermining respect for the right of self-determination of peoples, to contribute, together with other countries, to a peaceful solution of the armed conflict in El Salvador, without which regional peace cannot be guaranteed.

Mr President, we hope that the international community will duly appreciate Nicaragua's efforts to defend its right to choose its own political, social, and economic destiny by resorting to all peaceful means contemplated in the charter of our organization. The best way to do this is to give most ample and categorical support to the draft resolution on the situation in Central America, the threats to international peace and security, and the peace initiatives which will be submitted for consideration to this 38th General Assembly.

Recognizing the great and important efforts that have been made by the member countries of the Contadora Group to restore peace in Central America, and asking them to remain firm in their noble endeavor, we insist that without a clear commitment on the part of the United States to refrain from engaging in aggression against Nicaragua through the signing of a treaty such as the one we have proposed to the United States, and without the Contadora Group's participation as guarantor of all agreements on peace and security, we will not achieve the peace which our people need and demand from us.

In conclusion, Mr President, we reaffirm that we are not, and do not wish to be considered, enemies of the United States.

We call on the governments of our sister Central American republics to join us, on the basis of verifiable agreements, in restoring mutual confidence and devoting our best efforts to promoting and defending the interests of our own peoples.

Long live the unity and unshakeable fraternity of the Central American peoples.

Thank you, Mr President.

Havana Notes Speech

FL090210 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Nicaragua today denounced the Reagan Doctrine with which the United States arrogates itself the right to intervene anywhere on the planet to serve its interests, and called this policy the main cause of the Central American crisis.

As the debate of the UN General Assembly [UNGA] on the situation in Central America began, Nicaragua's Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto cited the unusual argument brandished by Reagan on the supposed right of a country to resort to covert actions to serve its own interests.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister recalled that with the euphemism "covert actions," Reagan referred to acts of intervention against the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of states by means of destabilizing actions, sabotage, terrorist attacks, and mercenary force aggression.

D'Escoto stressed that in addition to derived problems, centuries of injustice, exploitation, and misery, Central America is characterized by having as a neighbor a superpower which, first using the Monroe Doctrine and, later, with dollar and gunboat diplomacy, has obstructed the self-determination of these countries.

DANIEL ORTEGA VIEWS POSSIBLE U.S. 'INVASION'

PA082147 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2050 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 8 Nov (DPA) -- Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, said today in Managua that the U.S. Administration "could easily press the button of an atomic weapon" and "endanger the whole of mankind."

Ortega pointed out that after the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Ronald Reagan's administration "may carry out acts of intervention in any part of the world, particularly in Nicaragua and El Salvador." Ortega asserted that the U.S. Government "is not weighing its responsibilities," and that "Reagan, Weinberger, and the main representatives of that government are not ruling out" an invasion in Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan leader said that a military intervention in Nicaragua would be through the armies of Honduras and other Central American countries, thus providing justification for the U.S. troops. "They are trying to make Nicaragua appear as an aggressor country" in order to carry out the invasion.

Ortega said that the former Somozist guards' forces are mainly "causing economic waste," but the U.S. aid they receive increases the effects of their actions. He recalled that the "counterrevolution" still maintains a plan to dominate a piece of the national territory, in order to install a provisional government and request international aid.

Defense, Church Discussed

PA090350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 8 Nov (AFP) -- Nicaragua continues to make efforts to obtain the necessary means of defense to confront the violations of its airspace and territorial waters, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Government Junta, announced today. The Nicaraguan leader, who did not elaborate further on the subject, said, however, that the Sandinist regime "also continues to make efforts to find peaceful solutions to the Central American crisis."

Referring to the counterrevolutionary forces, presumably in Costa Rican and Honduran territory, Ortega affirmed that they "continue to play an important role as a propaganda tool." In addition, the North Americans do not discount the possibility that the rebels may occupy a strip of Nicaraguan territory and proclaim a provisional government.

Ortega rejected the hypothesis that his country is being used by Cuba and the Soviet Union, stating that "we suffered intervention even before the Russian revolution, and prior to the existence of the Cuban Revolutionary Government."

As for the incidents reported a week ago between Sandinist groups and members of the hierarchy of the Catholic Church who reject the Patriotic Military Service, the junta coordinator pointed out that such incidents were caused by political, not religious, differences. They were actually "problems caused by the political attitude of some sectors of the church that are opposed to the military service," he explained. Ortega noted that the Ministry of the Interior will not permit any further incidents in opposition to the laws of the republic.

Meanwhile, he said that the government had taken steps to guarantee the gathering of the coffee harvest in those areas where the counterrevolutionaries are active.

Havana Cites Ortega Statement

FL090224 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra has warned that the present U.S. Government is a threat to world peace because with the same nonchalance it invades countries, it could also push the button to fire a nuclear weapon.

During a press conference with national and foreign newsmen, the coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta said the invasion of Grenada demonstrates that the Reagan administration can carry out an act of intervention anywhere in the world.

After pointing out the serious threat hanging over Nicaragua and El Salvador, he stated that a U.S. intervention in Central America could threaten all of mankind.

AMBASSADOR ANNOUNCES 'IMMINENT' INVASION

PY081433 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1405 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- Ricardo Zambrano, Nicaraguan ambassador to Argentina, reported here today that "it is imminent, a matter of hours, days at most," until his country is attacked by Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran armies and "Somoza's mercenaries."

In a press conference held today, Zambrano said that his country "will defeat this aggression" and expressed his opinion that "the Reagan administration's Marines will step in as usual." In view of this, he asked for "the solidarity of the Argentine people."

Havana Notes Statement

FL081935 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] In Buenos Aires the Nicaraguan ambassador to Argentina, Ricardo Zambrana, has demanded the solidarity of the Argentine people in view of an imminent invasion of Nicaragua.

During the course of a press conference this morning, Zambrana said that an invasion of Nicaragua is imminent, a question of hours or days. The diplomat charged that the armies of the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran regimes, as well as the Somozist mercenaries, are preparing for an attack against his country. The Nicaraguan ambassador said that the operation includes a followup intervention by the U.S. Navy and Army.

ENVOY TO SPAIN CITED ON FEARS OF U.S. INVASION

PM071012 Madrid YA in Spanish 3 Nov 83 p 14

[Unattributed report: "Ambassador Orlando Castillo Tells YA: Nicaragua Fears Imminent U.S. Intervention"]

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Spain Orlando Castillo has conveyed to YA the grave anxiety and concern of his government, which believes that there could be an imminent U.S. intervention in Nicaragua in view of the nature of recent events in Grenada.

To provide the Spanish Government with more information about the latest events, the ambassador began a series of contacts yesterday, meeting with Miguel Angel Martinez, spokesman for the Socialist group in the Congress of Deputies Foreign Affairs Commission. The meetings will continue with the commission's chairman, with whom he intends to meet soon. The aim of these talks is for the PSOE to realize the gravity of this situation and examine from its own viewpoint possible demarches which, with the assistance of other European countries, would prevent a U.S. intervention.

Orlando Castillo bases the Managua government's fears on the recent torrent of events, among which he cited the arrival Tuesday of another U.S. aircraft carrier and 10 ships in Caribbean waters, the continual emergency meetings of the Central American Defense Council, and the reports that in the coming weeks the Somozist groups operating from Honduras intend to launch a major offensive against Managua. The Nicaraguan ambassador also said that U.S. officials recently have not ruled out the invasion of Nicaragua, according to telegrams received in certain embassies in Europe, which specify that the Reagan administration "intends to resolve" this Central American conflict. Everything indicates, the diplomat added, that this would justify so much military mobilization and such a large quantity of U.S. troops in Honduras and Costa Rica, where they are present in detachments and involved in engineering works. Concerning reports of the supply of weapons to the civilian population, Ambassador Castillo said that in the past few days, since the invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada, the population has been armed, "because it is the government's responsibility to contribute to the people's defense," adding that "whatever bombs may drop will not land solely on the Sandinists."

COMMANDER BORGE VIEWS IDEALISM, WAR PREPARATIONS

PA072305 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the seventh anniversary of Carlos Fonseca's death in combat, Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez remembered the leader of the Sandinist People's Revolution with these words: While our homeland passes through a period made difficult by the looming threat of imperialist aggression, Carlos Fonseca is alive in the people's primary struggle, the struggle to prevent war.

[Begin recording] [Borge] It is worthwhile to remember that Carlos was a great student, a magnificent student, the best student during his primary and secondary school years. He was an example of how political and revolutionary activities can be combined with devotion to study.

Carlos believed that a revolutionary should also be a scholar. This devotion to study made him a theoretician; nevertheless, he continued to be a practical man. He managed to establish a dialectical relationship between revolutionary theory and practice. This was what finally led him to establish the FSLM's vanguard organization.

[Unidentified questioner] Commander, with the specter of imperialist aggression looming over our country. where (?do we see) Commander Fonseca's ideals?

[Borge] Our actions are nothing more than the continuation of his ideals. The country's preparation for war, and the struggle for peace to prevent that war. I believe our primary struggle at this very moment to be the campaign to prevent that war. However, we must also prepare to win that war should it become inevitable. We must take significant steps and make the best possible efforts to avoid a conflict that would be very costly for Nicaragua.

ARCE CLAIMS CHURCH HIERARCHY OPPOSES REVOLUTION

PA051552 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, a member of the FSLN National Directorate, today described the archbishop of Managua as the most stubborn opponent of the Sandinist people's revolution. The Sandinist leader met this afternoon at FSLN headquarters with a group of companeros from the coordinating committee of the Women's Continental Front [Frente Continental de Mujeres]. He explained that one part of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church supports the revolution, while another, composed primarily of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, opposes it. This is what he said:

[Begin recording] The church hierarchy is the major factor in opposition to the revolution which is supported by -- I would guess -- half the priests in the country, 85 percent of whom are foreigners. They are not Nicaraguans. We Nicaraguans have had relatively few entrants into the priesthood because the majority of our clergy comes from other countries. We have Spaniards, Americans, Italians, Costa Ricans, Mexicans -- priests from all over.

There is a continuing confrontation within the religious sector itself. The revolution, the Sandinist Front, and the government are all aware of this, due to the popular nature of the revolution. It is the man who sympathizes with the Sandinist Front, who supports the government, who [word indistinct] simultaneously questions the attitude of the church hierarchy.

The hierarchy and the other groups which oppose us have become increasingly committed -- in a political sense -- to the effort to topple the revolution. The archbishop of Managua, who is our most stubborn opponent, constantly travels to various countries for political purposes. In the United States he received an award from an institution that is publicly known to be part of the CIA. (Constantin Meyer), the new director of this institute, was recently named as the official responsible for Latin American affairs at the Security Council. He is also the chief of Latin American operations for the CIA. This, too, is public knowledge.

We are facing a difficult dilemma, as most of our people are believers. If we try to apply the laws of the country in response to the political attitude of the church, our enemies will launch international campaigns claiming that we oppose religion. However, if we fail to apply those laws, they can destroy the conscience of our people. They will take advantage of any opportunity to do this. [end recording]

Havana Notes Arce Statements

PA060210 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, has charged in Managua that the counterrevolution and U.S. imperialism have initiated a plan intended to deal a mortal blow to the Sandinist revolution.

In a meeting with members of the Women's Continental Front for Peace and Against Intervention, Bayardo Arce said that military aggression has increased markedly since last September. There are no signs, he pointed out, that allow us to predict that aggression against Nicaragua will decrease. Therefore, the revolutionary government and the people must be even more prepared to defend the homeland.

The Sandinist leader termed Managua Archbishop Monsignor Miguel Obando y Bravo the most staunch opponent of the Nicaraguan revolutionary process. He asserted that the prelate constantly travels abroad to establish political contacts. Arce pointed out that a U.S. institute that has well-known links with the CIA granted an award to Msgr Obando.

PPSC, MAP ON ELECTION, INSTITUTIONALIZATION

PA042138 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 31 Oct 83 p 4

[Text] After meeting with the members of the State Council's Electoral Commission, the representatives of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC] said that "conditions still exist in our country to carry out the 1985 electoral plan."

As part of the process of drafting the electoral law, the State Council's Electoral Commission heard the political views of the PPSC and the Peoples Action Movement (MAP) on Thursday. This was one of several talks held with representatives of the country's various political parties.

In constrast to PPSC views, the MAP (of Marxist-Leninist tendencies) spokesmen expressed their "total rejection of the elections because the aggression of imperialism, which makes other demands on the working class, makes it impossible to hold them."

The meetings were held in the State Council's offices. The following people participated for the Electoral Commission: Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, Domingo Sanchez, Mariano Fiallos Oyanguren, Octavio Caldera, Jose Luis Villavicencio, Allan Zambrana, and Eligio Palacios.

PPSC Stand

Participants for the PPSC included Mauricio Diaz Davila, Cesar Delgadillo, and Guillermo Mejia. After stating their political views to the commission, they made statements to the local press.

They said that although they are aware of the national emergency, they feel that the electoral draft is part an integral defense and of the institutionalization of the Sandinist people's revolution.

"The government has true political legitimacy," they noted, "but we feel that the juridical legitimization of the Sandinist people's revolution must begin."

"That is a mature view. So long as conditions permit it, the electoral law must be put into practice to achieve the country's democratization," they reiterated.

They added that the National Council of Political Parties has not yet been installed due to the emergency situation and because all the parties have not appointed their delegates.

MAP: No to the Elections

After meeting with the members of the Electoral Commission, MAP leaders Carlos Cuadra, Francisco Rosales, Aaron Moraga, and Francisco Gutierrez expressed their disagreement with the electoral process within a framework of institutionalization.

According to them, at this point the working class needs "to obtain greater participation in the revolutionary power structures," and they called for the formation of union, "labor, and peasant" people's assemblies.

According to MAP, the 1985 electoral plan would give political freedom to the bourgeoisie, and this is not in line with the current situation of aggression against our country.

They said that the State Council should stop regulating the political parties law. "The bourgeoisie is fighting to open a process that will favor its own interests."

"We will fight for the opposite, so that a process of democratization leading to the masses' integration into power begins," they stressed.

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR ADVOCATES NONINTERVENTION

PA060410 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Interview with Jose Rafael Zapata Luigi, Venezuelan ambassador to Nicaragua, by an unidentified reporter, in Managua; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Zapata Luigi] The Venezuelan Government states most emphatically that the presence of armed continental and foreign contingents in an independent American country is absolutely unacceptable, even if they invoke alleged maintenance of peace as the reason for this action. This action has not been ordered by the UN Security Council. Venezuela considers that such an initiative violates the UN Charter, the OAS Charter, and the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty. The presence of foreign troops in a neighboring country will be viewed by Venezuela as an extremely grave matter that has a bearing on our own security. It is also an ominous precedent for the independence of all the countries of the continent. Thus I believe the Venezuelan position is quite clear concerning the fact that we have a deep respect for the principle of nonintervention. We do not accept the presence of continental or foreign troops in any area or country in the Caribbean. Likewise, we expect that all the nations will hold free elections so the peoples can choose their own governments.

[Reporter] Ambassador Zapata Luigi, we hear about a possible invasion to Nicaragua by the U.S. Government. What would be your government's position in the hypothetical case that this invasion against Nicaragua took place?

[Zapata Luigi] In the hypothetical case that this invasion took place against Nicaragua, as you say, I have no doubt that Venezuela would oppose it. We would have to reaffirm the principles that we have stated in our last two communiques. We do not assume (?capricious) positions, such as accepting something because it is convenient for us and then next day accepting something else because the first one is no longer convenient -- or because it does or doesn't appear to be convenient. No, principles are principles. If the United States is invaded we will oppose it, and if the United States invades we will also oppose it, because we advocate nonintervention and the self-determination of nations.

ARDE COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS DIFFERENCES RESOLVED

PA080219 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, dated Panama, 7 November 1983]

[Text] Miskito, Suma, Rama, Sandinist Unity, [MISURASATA]: Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN; Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, FSDC; communique:

The internal situation which ARDE [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] has been experiencing has allowed our alliance to reflect upon and conduct in-depth discussions of its operation and structure. The responsibility and maturity which have marked the talks, as well as the results that have been obtained, demonstrate that the patriotism of our organizations and fighters transcends the temporary difficulties that have arisen from the very complex struggle in which we are engaged.

The talks allowed us to identify the problems, the areas of conflict, and their causes. The solutions agreed upon will allow us to pursue higher goals in our attempt to rescue the revolution. The important factors that served as moral encouragement to overcome this crisis were our continuing series of successful military actions and the instances of civic resistance by the heroic Nicaraguan people and the exemplary Catholic Church, both steadfastly sharing our unfaltering convinction that we will be victorious. Today this victory seems closer than ever.

Now that our differences have been resolved, we have agreed to alter the structure of the Alliance to conform with the new conditions of the struggle against totalitarianism. To achieve this, we have decided to form a democratic assembly that will be the leading [words indistinct] organization of ARDE.

[Words indistinct] functions of this democratic assembly will be in accordance with the challenges posed by future phases of the Nicaraguan people's struggle. ARDE also announces that, following this period of reflection and restructuring, we will define and draft a Democratic Plan for National Convergence. This plan is meant to be an effective instrument that will obtain, through the revolutionary directorate, the unity of all forces fighting totalitarianism, thereby guaranteeing a system of true democracy as the only acceptable option for the future of the Nicaraguan people.

We support engineer Alfonso Robelo and reaffirm his loyalty and political honesty as a democratic leader. We hereby state that the MDN has not, at any time, been unfaithful to the revolutionary principles of loyalty and patriotism that our Alliance demands. We support Commander Eden Pastora and reaffirm his revolutionary commitment and historical authenticity in this liberation process. The FRS unswervingly continues its antitotalitarian struggle within the framework of ARDE.

The indivisible nature of this Alliance is being demonstrated once more. We reaffirm our determination to construct a political system for our people that will guarantee the freedom, well-being, and human rights of the majority. All of these are as nonexistent today as they were in the past.

[Dated] Panama, 7 Novmeber 1983. Without totalitarianism or a return to the past.

[Signed] Jose Davila Membreno, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Eden Pastora Gomez, and Brooklyn Rivera.

PASTORA, ROBELO HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE IN PANAMA

PA080519 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The principal leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, which is fighting against the present Sandinist government, this afternoon in Panama City condemned the lack of freedom in Nicaragua, labeling this a serious violation of the elemental rights of the Nicaraguan people.

ARDE leaders Eden Pastora, the legendary Commander Cero; Alfonso Robelo, of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement; Brooklyn Rivera, representative of the Miskito Indians who oppose the Sandinist government; and Jose Davila, of the Nicaraguan Christian Democratic Solidarity Front, denied reports of alleged divisions within ARDE, which is composed of their four organizations.

Reading a communique signed by the four anti-Sandinist organizations, they said that the internal situation of ARDE provided an opportunity to think out the operation and structures of the organizations, demonstrating that patriotism is above temporary misunderstandings. The communique added that this demonstrates the permanent desire of ARDE to achieve a political system that will guarantee the freedom and well-being of the Nicaraguan people, who are now repressed by Nicaraguan's Sandinist government.

The four ARDE leaders said that from Panama they will go to the United States to explain the Nicaraguan struggle. During the news conference, which was attended by local and foreign correspondents, Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo were questioned by this station about a recent meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro, about the type of government the Nicaraguan people want, and about the Socialist International [SI], the principal leaders of which have virtually withdrawn their support for the present Nicaraguan regime. Regarding the meeting with Fidel Castro, Pastora said:

[Begin recording] [Pastora] We believe that political affairs should be above military affairs and, in line with this thought, which is not demagogic, we believe that dialogue should prevail among men, with good or bad intentions on either side. Regarding the other question, what do you say, Alfonso?

[Robelo] We have decided that we want to rescue a revolution that has been betrayed. We are revolutionaries, but democratic revolutonaries. In this sense, we want to hold pluralistic elections in Nicaragua including the whole spectrum, including everyone who is prepared to respect the rights of the others -- that is, the doors are open to everyone who wants to practice democracy in this new Nicaragua that we are fighting for.

Regarding the SI, do you wish to say something Eden?

[Pastora] You speak.

[Robelo] Regarding the SI, we wish to say that we have friends in the SI, and that the SI has been continuously stressing its support for the Nicaraguan revolution in its original concept. We are fighting for the democratic recovery of our revolution. In this we agree. What happens is that in their positions, the members of the SI perhaps do not understand that this revolution -- or they have not seen it as clearly as the Nicaraguan people have seen it -- that this revolution has been betrayed. Consequently, it is no longer proper to continue supporting those who have betrayed the Nicaraguan people and their revolution.

We believe that this must be made clear. We believe that the SI has a far-reaching effect, but that perhaps its time is running out, that it is important that its members open their eyes, or they will pass into history as being very nearsighted in their appreciation of what was happening in Nicaragua. [end recording]

EDEN PASTORA ON U.S. AID, GRENADA EVENTS

PA062315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1344 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Madrid, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Eden Pastora Gomez ("Commander Cero"), leader of one of the main anti-Sandinist guerrilla groups, today totally dismissed the idea of "resorting to the Americans to oust the invaders -- Cubans, Soviets, Palestinians, Libyans, and East Germans -- from Nicaragua," while at the same time "condemning" the U.S. intervention on the Caribbean island of Grenada.

In an interview published this morning by the Madrid morning newspaper DIARIO 16, the leader of the Sandino Revolutionary Front (FRS), one of the four movements that comprise the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE), when asked about such an intervention stated: "We condemn any type of foreign invasion and, naturally, this one as well."

But regarding the foreign advisers in Nicaragua, he immediately asked: "What about covert invasions such as the one my country is suffering now?" He added: "We will not resort to the Americans to oust these invaders -- Cubans, Soviets, Palestinians, Libyans, and East Germans -- from Nicaragua."

At no time did Eden Pastora comment on current differences with the other three components of ARDE, especially the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN), led by Alfonso Robelo.

He termed the current U.S. Administration "imperialist" and deplored the fact that "the gringos have not allowed us to work from Honduras, which is the best zone, and which they have reserved for their pawn, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the FDR," which he noted groups thousands of former Somozist guardsmen and operates from Honduran territory.

The Americans "wanted us to join the former guardsmen and to accept being under the command of the Honduran military," he said, explaining that "that is why we are operating from this inhospitable jungle region."

"Commander Cero" claimed to have 3,500 men inside Nicaragua, despite the fact that they lack modern weapons and proper footwear. He also admitted that his group has sustained 120 casualties in the 5 months they have been operating against the Sandinist government.

Regarding the negotiations held recently by ARDE with leaders of the Communist Party of Cuba in Havana, Pastora justified them, explaining that "when things must be done seriously, one always talks to the owner of the circus and not to the clowns."

On the possible attempt against his life planned last month by a group of the independent Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization (ETA-M) in Costa Rican territory, he replied that "obviously the person sending them is Tomas Borge, who seems to like bombs." Therefore, he said, "I have recently placed several bombs [varias bombas] on the nine commanders" of the Sandinist junta, "so they can be entertained." He gave no further details on the bombs.

LAST GROUP OF CUBANS ARRIVES FROM GRENADA

PA090057 Paris AFP in Spanish 0039 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Havana, 8 Nov (AFP) -- The last Cuban prisoners under the control of U.S. forces in Grenada -- 102 men and 9 women (including 1 Granadian), as well as 3 children -- arrived in Havana at 0020 GMT Wednesday, raising the number of repatriates to 730.

As on previous ocassions when prisoners returned, Cuban President Fidel Castro, accompanied by his brother Raul, minister of the FAR, as well as other ranking officials, were at the foot of the aircraft landing ramp when the Cuban prisoners arrived.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON GRENADA, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

FL081458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Recent foreign policy steps by the U.S. Administration show that Reagan and his advisers are not interested in a political and negotiated settlement to international conflicts, but rather have decided to impose their hegemony on the world with a military formula.

This fact demonstrates their scorn for world public opinion. For example, the worldwide condemnations of the invasion of Grenada did not spoil Reagan's breakfast. But there is something more: The President and his supporters are indeed interested in strengthening their support for the allies, and in gaining favor in internal public opinion.

Two last-minute news dispatches received in our newsroom eloquently show the nuances of this policy. President Reagan has sent emissaries overseas, to Great Britain, France, and other nations, to explain to his allies the motives for the invasion of Grenada. As will be recalled, the French Government has publicly stated its disapproval of the aggression against the small Caribbean island, as did Italy and other NATO nations. Great Britain was critical of the invasion.

Another step was to send Special Ambassador (?Richard Solok) with the deceptive mission that Washington was interested in political negotiations. All of that was to try to quiet the voices of protest by isthmus leaders against the unjustifiable invasion of Grenada. With his NATO allies, Reagan showed himself to be for defense of the common interests of the North Atlantic pact, even bringing up the next military steps against Lebanon and the Middle East, the removal of missiles in Europe, and other aggressive actions. [sentence as heard]

In Central America, as Reagan talks, he is concentrating bases of 30,000 U.S. soldiers in Honduras and along the Pacific coast near Nicaragua and other countries of the region. He has taken urgent steps to reactivate CONDECA, an organization of Central American armies, the results of which have been the establishment of Guatemalan and Honduran divisions along the borders with El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Reagan, with the apparent victory in Grenada as well as with disinformation about the true facts of the invasion, has managed to exploit national chauvinistic sentiments within domestic public opinion in order to gain support for his interventionist policy. With a majority in the Senate, the President and his advisers have achieved recent relative triumphs in their dangerous warmongering policy. The approval of economic and financial aid to counterrevolutionary Nicaraguan groups that attack their country from Honduras and Nicaragua and the budget approval to manufacture MX nuclear missiles are further steps toward their objectives of achieving military supremacy against socialism and the countries which have chosen an independent path.

On the other hand, Reagan has recently said that in his policy of revitalizing imperialism, no one will stop him, that he is not afraid of anyone, and that he will use all means at his disposal to achieve his goal. Along these lines, he has strengthened his alliance with Israel to subjugate the peoples of the Middle East, and he will impose sanctions on any independent country that did not approve the invasion of Grenada. One proof of this is the announcement by the powerful Texaco Company that it is closing down its operations in Trinidad and Tobago, and so forth. After stating these facts, commentaries are not necessary. It is only necessary to ask: Will Reagan manage to take over the world? Will we be in the presence of a new Hitler?

HONDUPAN REVOLUTIONARIES CONDEMN U.S. ACTIONS

FL082101 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The Honduran revolutionary organizations have issued a call to remain alert against the possibility of fresh imperialist adventurism and criminal actions in Central America and the Caribbean. In a communique condemning the occupation of Grenada, the Honduran revolutionaries affirm that, if the United States intervenes in Central America, it will find the Central American peoples on a war footing and ready to make [the invader] bite the dust of defeat. It points out that neither the presumed security of U.S. citizens nor the request made by countries of the Eastern Caribbean community justify the savage violation of the principle of national self-determination.

SANDINIST CDR DELEGATION VISITS CUBAN COUNTERPART

FL082107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1917 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the Sandinist Defense Committees is visiting its counterpart in Las Tunas Province to exchange information. The visit will last until tomorrow, Wednesday. The objective of the delegation, headed by (Milagros Leighten) -- a member of the National Secretariat of the Sandinist Defense Committees -- is to learn how the Cuban committee for the defense of the revolution runs its blood donation drives, and how it operates within the FAR and the Ministry of the Interior, among others.

GEN BATISTA DECORATES POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

FL081600 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] At a formal ceremony in Warsaw, the Order of Jose Marti, conferred by the Cuban Council of State, was awarded to Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the Council of Ministers.

The decoration was given to Gen Jaruzelski by Division General Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Order of Jose Marti was conferred on the Polish leader for his recognized merits in socialist construction in his country, and on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

The Cuban Council of State's resolution emphasized the personal contribution of Jaruzelski to the cause of socialism and internationalism and his important role in increasing the friendship between the peoples, governments, and armed forces of the two countries.

RODRIGUEZ ENDS VISIT TO SWEDEN AFTER TALKS

FL301534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1424 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has concluded a 4-day visit to Sweden after holding talks with high officials of the country.

During his stay in Sweden he met with Prime Minister Olof Palme, with whom he held talks that lasted 2 hours, discussing the situation in Central America and the Caribbean and matters dealing with international tension.

Returns From Europe

FL011916 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, returned to Havana yesterday after attending the CEMA meetings in the GDR and after completing an official visit to Sweden. In Berlin, Carlos Rafael held talks as president of the Cuba-GDR Joint Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation. During the CEMA meetings he presided over the 108th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee. His 4-day visit to Sweden was in response to an official invitation from that country. He was accompanied by Jorge Bolanos, vice minister of foreign relations, and an official named (Mirta Rodriguez Calguera).

SOCIALIST EDUCATION MINISTERS DISCUSS U.S. ACTION

FL031651 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1121 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] The fifth Conference of Education Ministers of Socialist Countries, which began 4 days ago at the Palace of Conventions in this capital, ended with the signing of a protocol which includes the most important topics discussed and the conclusions and recommendations for future years.

Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and minister of education, spoke at the final session, thanking all participants in the name of the party and our people for the solidarity demonstrated with the Cuban collaborators attacked in Grenada and their repulsion of the base aggression by Yankee imperialism. He also mentioned that the meeting was held in a fraternal atmosphere of cooperation and understanding such as corresponds, he said, to all of us who represent peoples struggling for a single cause, that of progress and [passage indistinct].

(Raul Faron), minister of education of that country which will be the site for the next meeting, praised the organization of the forum and the way it functioned despite the present situation in our country.

HART PARTICIPATES IN STUDY MEETING, UNESCO

Arrives in Rome

FL281422 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Cuban Culture Minister Armando Hart arrived in Rome from Paris to participate in a study meeting on Jose Marti, organized by the Italo-Latin American Institute. Hart was met at the airport by Cuban Ambassador to Italy Roberto Mulet de Valle, Cuban Ambassador to the Vatican Manuel Estevez, Cuban Representative to the FAO Leopoldo Ariza, as well as by leaders of the Italo-Latin American Institute. Hart will address today's meeting after the inaugural address by Institute President Oscar Acosta.

Leaves After UNESCO Conference

FL030100 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2114 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party's Political Bureau and minister of culture, left Paris today. The Cuban leader arrived in France on 25 October heading a delegation to the 22d ordinary session of the UNESCO General Conference currently being held at that organization's headquarters in Paris. During his stay in France, Hart spoke spoke twice before the plenary session of the General Conference, denouncing the U.S. military invasion of Grenada and asking the organization's member-countries to condemn this aggression. The culture minister met with UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, and other figures.

PCC'S SOTO MEETS WITH PCF LEADERS IN PARIS

FL012330 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2104 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Lionel Soto, member of the Secretariat of the PCC Central Committee, met in Paris today with Andre Lajoinie, member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party [PCF]. During the meeting both political leaders discussed various international problems, especially the criminal invasion of Grenada by North American forces.

Particular attention was paid during the meeting to the development of fraternal, solidary, and friendly relations between the two parties. (Jean Charles Negret), an official of the International Department of the PCF, and Armando Garcia, an official of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the PCC Central Committee, also participated in the meeting. Lionel Soto was a guest at the PCF congress.

RISQUET HONORS FORESTRY WORKERS IN ANGOLA

FL282227 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Cuban contingent of internationalist forestry workers cooperating in the fraternal People's Republic of Angola have held a simple meeting headed by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Politburo. Also present were Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro, Cuban ambassador to Angola and alternate member of the PCC Central Committee, and Francisco Gonzalez Lopez, vice minister of agriculture and head of the Arnaldo Milian Castro forestry workers contingent. The group from Angola included (Armando Fandan Dembo), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and its coordinator for Cabinda Province.

[Begin recording -- unidentified woman] The forestry workers contingent is comprised of 500 internationalist workers. Since August, we have been in Angola, in Cabinda Province, and in (Mayombi) jungle. We can report to you that we have [word indistinct] harvested 14,000 cubic meters of lumber. In the heart of this jungle a main road has been opened. It is over 20 km long. Five campsites have been set up, and we are progressively improving the working conditions of the workers. This extraordinary productive goal has been realized with the participation of 100 Angolan workers who have demonstrated a great work spirit. We have found the greatest support from comrade (Armando Dembo), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and (Mario Cesar Emaraes), director of the Angolan enterprise. Commander in chief, this jungle recalls the first five Cuban fighters who joined the MPLA guerrillas in the struggle for a free, sovereign, and independent Angola. That first group of fighgers was establishing the formation and consolidation of relations between our revolution and the Angolan revolution. It had its historic beginning in 1965 when you sent our unforgettable heroic guerrilla, Ernesto Che Guevara, who met in Brazzaville with President Agostino Neto to draw up the agreement that made this an historic date.

Long live President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos! [Crowd shouts "viva"]

Long live proletarian internationalism! [Crowd shouts "viva"]

Long live our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro! [Crowd shouts "viva"]

The struggle continues; victory is certain! Fatherland or death! We will win! [Applause] [end recording]

KENYA'S MOI REJECTS ANGOLA-NAMIBIA LINK

FL040703 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0338 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has stated that it is inadmissible to link Namibia's independence with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. Arap Moi spoke at the 29th conference of the Commonwealth Parliament Association, which has opened in Nairobi to discuss the acute problems confronting that group of countries. The chief of state said that the Cuban presence in Angola responds to an agreement signed between two sovereign and completely independent states.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL020737 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] (Hachagre Yikleto), member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him were today received by Jorge Lezcano Perez, vice president of the Peoples Government National Assembly [ANPP]. An explanation of the structure and operation of the ANPP was given at the meeting held between the Ethiopian delegation and Comrade Lezcano. Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the top government organ, and Ramiro del Rio, chief of the International Relations Department, also participated in the meeting.

MONTANE OROPESA RECEIVES TANZANIAN DELEGATION

FL070207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat, received a Tanzanian delegation headed by Sheikh [Seid Sharif Amau], a member of the Politburo of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM], Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, and chief of its Economic Department.

During the meeting, which was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders dealt with matters of interest in bilateral relations. They exchanged points of view on international matters and, especially, on the situation in southern Africa, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Montane Oropesa gave the Tanzanian delegation an extensive account of the events in Grenada and the aggression by the United States against this country. The existing cooperation agreement between the Cuban Communist Party and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi was renewed during the meeting. Also present at the meeting were (Nikodemus Banduka), a member of the CCM Central Committee; (Ji Chilgadsi), an official of the CCM Secretariat; Jose Acosta and Manuel Castro, chief and deputy chief of the Economy Department; Ernesto Escobar, deputy chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of Cuba's Communist Party; and other officials from both departments.

Delegation Completes Visit, Departs

FL090148 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] At the Jose Marti International Airport, Lionel Soto, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, took leave of (Seid Sharif Amau), a member of the Politburo of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, and chief of its Economic Department. The Tanzanian delegation also included (Nikodemus Banduka), a member of the Central Committee of that party. It stayed in Cuba for several days at the invitation of our party. Also present at the airport was Jose Acosta, chief of the Economy Department of the party Central Committee.

MPSP PEACE GROUP MEETS, ADDRESSED BY D'ESTEFANO

FL281950 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1834 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] At a meeting held at the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] Dr Miguel A. D'Estefano Pissani, member of the Committee of Cuban Lawyers for Peace, stated that disarmament is not utopia, it is the only real alternative to save mankind. The meeting is taking place during the International Week of Disarmament, sponsored by the United Nations, which will last until 31 Oct.

The outstanding lawyer pointed out that it is timely to talk about peace and disarmament at this time in which imperialism has unleashed a rapid arms race. He condemned the danger resulting from the installation of intermediate range missiles, pointed at the Soviet Union and based in various countries on the European Continent. The meeting was also presided over by Sovero Aguirre, president of the MPSR; Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the AALAPSO; (Olga Vilez), president of the Nicaraguan Committee for Peace; Federico de Cordova, Director General of the Cuban United Nations Association; and (Ramona Coleon), an official of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

LAO FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES PELEGRIN TORRAS

FL032102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1905 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Laos, has received the vice foreign minister of our country, Pelegrin Torras de la Luz, in Vientiane. Torras has been in the Laotian capital since Tuesday on a mission to provide information on the events in Central America and the Caribbean, specially the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the threats of aggression against Nicaragua and Cuba.

The Cuban vice minister confirmed to the Laotian official the firm determination of his Cuban compatriots to respond to any military threat by the U.S. Administration. Sipaseut, in turn, described the U.S. act of force against Grenada as belligerent hysteria and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading forces so that the Grenadian people can resolve their internal affairs without foreign interference.

Torras, Delegation Complete Visit

FL042150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Representatives of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, headed by Deputy Minister Pelegrin Torras, have concluded an official 3-day visit to Laos.

The delegation from the Cuban Foreign Ministry held conversations with its Laotian counterparts on the subject of the tense situation in Central America and the Caribbean, especially concerning the invasion of Grenada by the United States.

HAVANA ON U.S. REJECTION OF TRUDEAU PROPOSALS

FL301614 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1424 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The U.S. Government has reacted negatively to the initiative of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau aimed at lessoning the tension in East-West relations and establishing a climate of political and diplomatic trust.

Trudeau's proposals, which were announced during a conference on peace and disarmament, were implicitly rejected in a Washington communique.

CORRECTION ON 'DATA ON PERSONNEL RELEASED'

The following correction pertains to the item published under the subhead "Data on Personnel Released" in the 31 October Latin America DAILY REPORT on page Q 6, and negates the correction published on page Q 15 of the 4 November Latin America DAILY REPORT:

Havana International Service in Spanish at 0250 GMT on 29 October identified this item as a "statement" of the Cuban Revolutionary Government.

OECS REQUESTS U.S. MILITARY TRAINING, ECONOMIC AID

FLO72333 Bridgetown CANA in English 2138 GMT 7 Nov 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, Nov 7, CANA -- Current chairman of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, today said a request was made through a bipartisan United States delegation investigating the Grenada crisis for American assistance in the training of regional military and security personnel.

This was one of the key points to emerge from discussions here between some of the heads of the seven-nation regional sub-grouping along with Barbados and U.S. Congressman Thomas Foley, who led a delegation of congressmen to Grenada recently to find out whether President Reagan should have sent U.S. forces to invade the island.

"We have asked for training, as we have been asking for a long time," Miss Charles said, "and quite apart from the Grenada thing I believe that they are prepared to assist us in training our own people, making us more efficient ourselves, though none of us are prepared to have large standing armies...we know we can't afford it and this is the way we are thinking of going along.

"We said that one of the most important things that must be done in Grenada, apart from the assistance we are asking for, is for a proper police force to be put in place there," Miss Charles said.

She added: "I know that the governor general (Sir Paul Scoon of Grenada) is looking at this and in any way any of our countries can assist in that, both in training people and in putting some bodies there as policemen, we are prepared to do our part in that as well."

She said that the eastern Caribbean states also asked for continued economic assistance because "we know we need aid and we are making good use of it." Heads of government from Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Lucia, and Dominica, and Vere Bird Junior, security adviser to the Antigua and Barbuda Government, also met today to discuss matters relating to the eastern Caribbean security system.

BAHAMAS

EDUCATION MINISTER RAPS USE OF FORCE ON GRENADA

FLO81633 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] More views on the Bahamas position against the United States invasion of Grenada:

Minister of Education Darrel Rolle says the Bahamas takes the position that there should not be intervention in the affairs of other states. The Government of the Bahamas also believes that neither the use nor the threat of force is a most appropriate way of settling international disputes.

Mr Rolle referred to the recent events in Grenada over the weekend at a UNESCO general conference in Paris. The items of [words indistinct] for the Bahamas are curriculum development and vocational training.

Mr Rolle also called for a more equitable sharing of the [word indistinct] at the UNESCO educational level between Latin America and the Caribbean. As for the Bahamas, he feels that because of the large proportion of [word indistinct] emphasis needs to be placed on providing marketable skills that would adapt to changing world economic conditions.

GRENADA

INTERIM GOVERNING PANEL TO TAKE OVER SOON

FL081246 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 0455 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] A Grenadian Government source says a 12-member interim government for the Caribbean island may be in place before the end of the week. The source says the panel, appointed by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, will run the U.S.-occupied island until elections can be held, probably between 6 and 12 months from now.

The leading candidate to head Grenada's transition government is said to be Mr Alistair McIntyre, a 51-year-old Grenadian who is deputy secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development.

Sir Paul Scoon says he would exclude politicians from membership in the provisional government.

In Washington, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said he hopes U.S. troops on the island can be home for Christmas.

Members To Be Announced

FL081649 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Voting along with the Bahamas at the United Nations last week, criticizing the invasion of Grenada, was Trinidad and Tobago. This morning Trinidad Prime Minister Mr George Chambers says because of that vote economic and other pressures may be brought to bear on Trinidad.

On the political front in Grenada today the island's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon says an interim government will be announced tomorrow.

Yesterday's reports of mass graves, one for Bishop [as heard], has been denied by U.S. officials, who seem to have indicated this fact yesterday but are backing off it now.

The United States congressmen who visited Grenada over the weekend and who will report to Congress this morning feel that American troops may have to stay a bit longer than expected in Grenada.

CARICOM'S RAINFORD PLEDGES REHABILITATION AID

FL082203 Bridgetown CANA in English 2108 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 8, CANA -- Secretary General of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretariat Roderick Rainford has pledged "positive and practical response to any request for assistance to support the process of rehabilitation of Grenada." The pledge was made by Rainford during talks in St Georges yesterday with Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, a release from the Secretariat said here today.

"Mr Rainford welcomed the opportunity of visiting Grenada and meeting with the governor general, especially in view of the deep concern felt within Caricom and in the Secretariat about the recent traumatic experiences of the Grenadian people and about the future of this Caricom," the release said.

A spokesman for the Secretariat told CANA the discussions with Sir Paul covered the progress being made in returning Grenada to normalcy and to enable it to continue full involvement in Caricom affairs. Rainford promised positive and practical response to any request for assistance to support the rehabilitation process in Grenada.

U.S.-led forces invaded Grenada October 25 to remove the island's military government and restore democratic rule. As a first step, Governor General Sir Paul Scoon will announce an interim government tomorrow.

LAST GROUP OF CUBAN PRISONERS REPATRIATED 8 NOV

FL082150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2035 GMT 8 Nov 83

[By Robert Block]

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 8, CANA-REUTER -- The last group of Cubans captured by invading U.S. forces in Grenada left for their homeland today with the first group of Cuban personnel who remained in the embassy, U.S. officials said.

Lino Gutierrez of the U.S. Foreign Services Cuban Liaison Office told reporters that 101 Cuban prisoners, eight women, and three children from the Cuban Embassy were placed aboard U.S. Army transport planes and flown to Barbados, where they will board a Cuban commercial airliner for the trip home. The rest of the 599 Cubans taken prisoner, including 57 wounded Cuban soldiers, have already been returned to Cuba.

Early last week Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon gave the Cubans 24 hours to remove all but one of their diplomatic representatives in Grenada. But the Cubans vowed to remain on the island to ensure the evacuation of Cuban prisoners and wounded and to settle the question of what would be done with Cubans killed in combat.

U.S. officials said that after the departure of the eight women and three children, 26 Cuban diplomats would remain at the embassy.

Some Cubans Believed Hiding

FL082320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2148 GMT 8 Nov 83

[By Robert Block]

[Text] Calivigny, Grenada, Nov 8, CANA-REUTER -- Up to 50 Cuban resistance fighters are still hiding in the lush tropical forests of Grenada, working alone as snipers or in small commando groups, the commander of U.S. forces on the island said today. Gen Jack Ferris told reporters his information came from military intelligence and also from civilian reports of sniper activity, the last received three days ago.

He said some 2,000 U.S. troops were sweeping the main island of Grenada and smaller outlying islands in search of the renegades, who he said might include members of the Grenadian People's Revolutionary Army.

Ferris, speaking at this former Grenadian and Cuban military camp near St George's, expressed confidence that the renegades would be found but would not say when. "All I can tell you is it is going extremely well and I can't tell how long it will take to eliminate that subversive base," he said. "We don't want to get out of here and have this base come back up and reorganise an insurgency in this country."

200 PRA MEMBERS HELD; PEACE FORCES WILL REMAIN

FL082300 Bridgetown CANA in English 2147 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 8, CANA -- Some 200 former members of Grenada's disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) are now in custody of the United States military, it has been announced here. According to Major Allan Douglas of the Caribbean peacekeeping force, the ex-Grenadian soldiers are being held at Point Salines to the south of the island, after being handed over to the Americans between Friday and Saturday.

Major Douglas said that the former Grenada soldiers were among the 1,300 Army and militiamen who surrendered at Queen's Park, a mile from here, to the Caribbean peacekeeping forces following an ultimatum from Governor General Sir Paul Scoon. He said these detainees, who were already processed by the Caribbean peacekeeping forces, are expected to undergo further interrogation by the United States military, who were instrumental in helping to crush the military junta of General Hudson Austin two weeks ago.

Of the local Grenadian soldiers who surrendered to the Caribbean forces -- made up of soldiers and police officers from several regional states -- some 1,069 were militia personnel -- a voluntary unit here.

Major Douglas also reacted to increasing complaints from a wide cross section of the Grenadian population that a number of "hard-core elements" of the former ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) could still be seen on the streets. He said: "Do we expect to just go around and pick up all of these people associated with the New Jewel Movement? It is not our intention to just pick up people without some good reason." Stating that unless the Caribbean peacekeeping force was presented with evidence of the dangers posed by these former NJM activists, "we would not just go around and pick up people."

"We are from Caribbean democratic countries and this is what we are here trying to let flourish, and we would not just pick up people at random and hand them over to the Americans for interrogation," he added.

On the question of how long the Caribbean peacekeeping force intended to remain on the island in the drive to restore law and order following civil unrest in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was executed, Major Douglas said this would be as long as the forces were needed. He said the more than 300 soldiers and police officers making up the Caribbean forces on the island would remain in Grenada as long as they are needed as a peacekeeping force.

Major Douglas, who is of the Jamaican Defence Force, indicated that the Caribbean forces would most likely be on the island to help in overseeing the holding of free and fair elections, but said the important thing was that those governments who have soldiers in Grenada should be proud of them.

According to him: "What is more important is that Grenadians have accepted us with open arms and anything we want, even to laundering our clothes, they are prepared to pay the bills for us."

"This has helped to boost the morale of our men and it is a good experience for them," he added.

Major Douglas also repeated earlier statements that no member of the Caribbean force died during the invasion. Eighteen U.S. soldiers died along with 42 Cubans. No figures have so far been given on the number of Grenadians killed, although at least 16 patients perished when a mental hospital was accidentally bombed by the Americans.

RADIX TO TAKE BREAK FROM ACTIVE POLITICS

FL082306 Bridgetown CANA in English 2225 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 8, CANA -- Former Grenada Government Minister Kenrick Radix has announced his intention to take a break from active politics here. Radix, who resigned last month as industrial development minister in the left-wing People's Revolutionary Government when a power struggle erupted in the then ruling New Jewel Movement, said he was bowing out of politics for the time being to analyse the new political situation in the country.

"The next step is to study what the Grenadian people want and to give them what they want when they decide," said the former minister, who was a close friend of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Asked if he would try to revive the 12-year-old New Jewel Movement, whose hold on the reins of power was removed when the Army took power after killing Bishop on October 19, Radix indicated that this would depend on what the people wanted.

Radix, who took refuge in the Cuban Embassy when the U.S.-led forces intervened six days after Bishop's death to topple the military regime, called on the Americans to go home and allow the Grenadian people to solve their own problem.

A barrister-at-law, Radix was detained by the People's Revolutionary Army after he had led a mid-October demonstration protesting Bishop being placed under house arrest. Supporters later freed Bishop, precipitating the military coup.

SUSPECT IN CUSTODY FOR BISHOP'S MURDER

FL081557 Kingston THE DAILY CLEANER in English 4 Nov 83 p 1

[From the "Grenada Hot-Line" column by Vincent Tulloch]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 3 Nov -- A prime suspect in the murder of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, of Grenada, has been captured.

Fabian Vernon Gabriel, a member of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army, was held yesterday by members of the Caribbean Peace-Keeping Force in a raid at Mardi Gras, outside St George's, the capital of Grenada.

A senior Army spokesman for the Caribbean Forces said that Gabriel offered no resistance. His capture was made possible by tips given by citizens whose co-operation with the forces has been described as "terrific."

Gabriel reportedly studied catering in Cuba for three months and was close to the Coard faction of the New Jewel Movement.

According to the Army spokesman, strong evidence from eye-witnesses has directly linked him to the killing of Bishop.

Based on reports from captured PRA soldiers, it is expected that Bishop's body is likely to be located tomorrow, on an offshore island.

Bodies Found May Include Bishop's

FL082230 Bridgetown CANA in English 2215 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 8, CANA -- One of four bodies unearthed today from a common grave in Grenada may be that of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, U.S. officials said.

The bodies could not be immediately identified, but U.S. officials said the troops were digging on a tip from a man who reported seeing four bodies, one of them Bishop's, buried by Grenadian soldiers in a shallow pit at a military camp near St George's.

Bishop's dental records will be matched against the bodies recovered today. The results will probably not be known for several days, the officials said.

Bishop and an unknown number of his supporters were killed by Grenadian troops on October 19 at Fort Rupert. Their bodies have never been found.

U.S. Army Captain Henry Fore, head of the army graves registration team in Grenada, told reporters that a cook who used to work at Camp Calivigny reported seeing Grenadian troops. According to the cook, the soldiers first tried to burn the bodies, then filled the pit with earth.

Camp Calivigny was used as the main ammunition storage depot by Grenada's People's Revolutionary Army.

General Jack Ferris, commander of U.S. forces on Grenada, told reporters it was important to the Grenadian people that Bishop's body be found. The U.S.-led invasion of the island, launched October 25, was welcomed by most Grenadians. Bishop was a charismatic and popular leader with a wide following. A public funeral for Bishop would be a highly emotive event in Grenada, which has had no opportunity for a display of public grief over the October 19 killings.

Estimates of the number of people killed at Fort Rupert range as high as 200, including several members of Bishop's cabinet. The bloody coup brought to power General Hudson Austin, who is now in custody.

U.S. officials in Washington yesterday said a mass burial site had been found in Grenada, but this proved incorrect. U.S. Army Major Douglas Frey today said the source of speculation that bodies had been found might have been markings of between five and seven locations where the bodies of the island's defenders were buried in the first two days of the U.S.-led invasion of the island, which began on October 25. "These (sites) were marked and identified and will be processed through the Red Cross according to standard procedures," he said. He stressed that the bodies buried at these sites had not come from the Fort Rupert shootings.

Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon has said he will name an interim administration for the island tomorrow for the period leading to general elections, expected within a year. Alistair McIntyre, a Grenadian educator currently acting as deputy chairman of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, is expected to head the 12-member government team.

JAMAICA

MANLEY SEEKS TO DISCLOSE ESPIONAGE, PLOT DETAILS

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[Text] Opposition leader and President of the People's National Party, Mr Michael Manley, has written to Prime Minister, the Rt Hon Edward Seaga, claiming the "full right" to conditionally disclose to the public evidence supporting allegations that there was a plot to kill a local Foreign Affairs Ministry staff member which has triggered the expulsion of four Soviet Embassy diplomats and a Cuban journalist.

Mr Seaga, in Parliament on Tuesday, had told Mr Manley that he would be prepared to meet with him on a one-to-one basis to share the evidence which was the basis of a statement he made on matters of national security, provided such evidence would enjoy the Opposition Leader's confidence. The Prime Minister had also told Mr Manley that he would call him the following day to set up a meeting.

Mr Manley, at his press conference at PNP [People's National Party] headquarters in Kingston on Wednesday said he had called Mr Seaga to tell him that he (Mr Seaga) should not call him until he had received the letter. Mr Manley noted the Prime Minister's willingness to meet with him, but in doing so, he said, Mr Seaga sought to impose conditions which would render it impossible to fulfill the true purpose of the request and would have the effect of muzzling the Opposition in the proper discharge of its duties. For this reason, he had written to the Prime Minister.

In his letter, Mr Manley said he understood fully the necessity of protecting the sources "of your information and the means by which this information was acquired and I accept this without reservation."

However, he said that when the evidence was disclosed to him, he could not escape the obligation to make his own assessment of the information in terms of its validity and its sufficiency. In view of this obligation, Mr Manley said that he must have the contingent right to consult his senior colleagues in the Party, and particularly the lawyers "on whose expertise I would rely to aid me in this assessment, as indeed you must have found it necessary to consult your senior colleagues in this regard."

Arising out of this exercise, Mr Manley said, it might be necessary for him to propose a way of having any evidence which he might find unsatisfactory further tested and analysed -- in pursuit of the Party's duty to discover the truth.

"Whilst fully protecting sources of information and means of obtaining it, I must have the full right, if evidence fails to convince me, to disclose to the public my reaction to this evidence," he said.

While awaiting a response from the Prime Minister and until the evidence was made available, the PNP would suspend final judgement on the merits of the charges relevant to the security matters. However, he said, a number of questions required clear answers. These were:

What were the functions of Mr Joseph Bewry in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

Did he have access to classified material or secret documents?

In view of the report by a senior protocol officer against Bewry in mid-September 1983 and the subsequent interview with the director of protocol, why was Bewry allowed to remain in the same post? Was the assessment that he would not be in a position to pass on any sensitive information?

As a contact between Vladimir Bondarev and Joseph Bewry had been revealed, what would have been the true motive for eliminating a senior protocol officer at that stage since the disclosure had by then been made to others also?

It is being seriously alleged that in all these circumstances the plan to stage a robbery and kill the senior protocol officer would have been preceded by the kidnapping of her children since such an act would be bound to draw attention and destroy any suggestion that the death of the senior protocol officer was merely in the course of a robbery?

Why have no criminal charges been preferred against Bewry or the PRENSA LATINA officer who enjoyed no diplomatic immunity?